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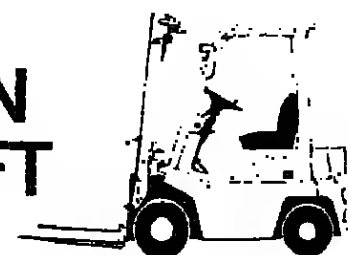
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VOL. V NO. 126

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1980 JEDDAH RABI-AL-AWAL 12, 1400 A.H.

TWELVE PAGES — ONE RIAL

To reform disarray

Oil prices increased \$2

By James Bachan

RIYADH, Jan. 29 — Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates have raised the price of their crude oil by \$2 a barrel "in an effort to reform the disarray of current OPEC prices."

Dr. Abdul Aziz Al Turki, the Deputy Minister of Petroleum told *Arab News*, "We have raised the price of Arabian light from \$24 to \$26, backdated to Jan. 1. Hopefully, this is a step toward unifying the OPEC price structure."

Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates announced their price moves shortly after Saudi Arabia's action became public. The official UAE news agency said Iraq and Qatar were also due to announce \$2 oil price increases Tuesday.

The decision was passed to Saudi Arabia's contract customers on Monday. Arabian light, which makes up over half of the Kingdom's current oil production, has historically been used by OPEC as the "benchmark" crude for setting prices.

Over the past year, the extreme buoyancy and nervousness of the market have persuaded producers to charge prices unrelated to the traditional differentials of the benchmark, which were based on the quality of oil and its proximity to markets.

Long-term contracts declined in favor of short-term or spot sales, and for most of last year the Kingdom's oil has been the cheapest available in international trade.

Saudi Arabia's latest price decision sharply reduces these differentials, particularly for the light and near-to-market North African crudes, at a time when falling spot market

prices and volumes traded indicate some softening in the market.

OPEC's last effort to reach a unified price structure ended in failure last month at the OPEC ministerial conference in Caracas. The ministers could not reach any agreement on prices and began the new year posting individual rates that varied from \$24 a barrel to \$34.50 a barrel. Spot market prices went as high as \$43 a barrel.

At the conference, the Kingdom's oil minister, Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, predicted that as long as Iranian output stayed stable, the market would soften and spot prices would fall. This now appears to be happening.

If the new benchmark sticks, the prices for Nigerian crude (\$30 a barrel) and Algerian (\$30 a barrel, with a \$3 "exploration bonus" or surcharge) fall roughly into line. Iran's price of \$30 a barrel for oil identical in quality to Arabian light remains expensive in long-term contracts.

Given the new conditions, there has been speculation that an extraordinary meeting of the OPEC oil ministers would be called in the near future to try again for a unified price structure. But Dr. Turki said, "to my knowledge," no such plans are afoot.

The Kingdom's new price is not related to any production level decision, according to Dr. Turki. Since the middle of last year, Saudi Arabia has been producing oil from the Aramco fields at a rate of 9.5 million barrels a day, or one million barrels a day above the ceiling.

"No decision has been taken over a drop in production," Dr. Turki said.

Artillery exchanged in South Lebanon

BEIRUT, Jan. 29 (Agencies) — Israeli border gunners and Palestinian commandos exchanged artillery duels in the coastal sector of southern Lebanon for the second straight day Monday, local newsmen reported.

One report said the Israelis and Lebanese right-wing Christian militiamen shelled the Palestinian refugee camp of Rashidiyah and surrounding orange groves for two hours. No casualties were reported.

Rashidiyah, 16 kilometers north of occupied Palestine on the Mediterranean coast, houses 13,000 Palestinians registered with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA).

The report said Palestinian gunners replied to the sources of the Israeli and rightist fire. The Palestine Liberation Organization confirmed the report but could not provide further details.

Lebanese military authorities meanwhile reported that Israel has been massing troops and armor in two border points in southern Lebanon regions.

"The Israelis are massing large numbers of armored personnel carriers and other vehicles near the villages of Al-Marj and Rumeish," a ranking army officer said.

Travelers from Southern regions also said that Israeli military vehicles have been seen near the Lebanese border in the past three days.

Rumeish and Al-Marj, about 65 miles south of Beirut, are outside the 59-mile border strip controlled by Christian militiamen loyal to renegade Army Maj. Saad Haddad. Haddad, who declared a "free Lebanon" republic in the border strip last April, is supplied and supported by Israel.

Earlier all forces in the southern region of Lebanon, including U.N. troops, have been placed on a state of alert following an increase in military operations in the area.

Lebanese security forces said they do not specify the military moves involved but apparently had in mind activities involving the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) the all-Syrian Arab Deterrent Force (ADF) and the Israeli forces across the Southern border.

They said discussions were held in Sidon Monday on the possibility of Lebanese security forces taking over coastal positions evacuated by the ADF last week.

The meeting chaired by South Lebanon Governor Halim Fayyad, was attended by delegates from the joint Palestinian-Nationalist command in the area.

Military trucks of the Palestine Liberation Army were seen Monday night driving through the port city of Sidon heading north toward Beirut.

It was not immediately clear whether the Palestinian forces had withdrawn from positions they had taken over earlier from the ADF.

Water pipelines to Riyadh

SR1.8b contracts awarded

By Timothy Sisley

JEDDAH, Jan. 29 — Contracts were awarded Tuesday for SR1.8 billion of steel piping for the line that will carry drinking water from the Jubail II desalination plant to Riyadh.

The contracts were awarded to Japanese, West German and Italian companies. The pipe, which will be supplied over two years from the summer, will carry 135 million gallons a day of drinking water 466 kilometers to the capital from the Gulf. It will be laid in a dual line, 550,000 tons of it, of 60 inches in diameter. The piping is to be lined with concrete and coated with polyurethane.

The successful firms are the Japanese Consortium for the Riyadh Water Transmission System Pipe Supply, which takes 50 per cent

of the order, Mannsman and Hoersch of West Germany, with a quarter, and Italsider of Italy, with the remaining quarter. The Japanese consortium is made up of four steel companies and four trading companies: Nippon Steel, Nippon Kokan, Sumitomo Metal Industries, Kawasaki Steel, the Mitsubishi Corporation, the Marubeni Corporation, the Sumitomo Trading Company and C. Itoh.

The piping will run along a track designed by the Austrian ILF of Innsbruck, buried and up an incline through Shedgum, Dhahran, Hofuf and Khurais to the terminal of the Wasia groundwater scheme 100 kilometers to the northeast of Riyadh.

SPA said that the construction phase of the project will cost SR5 billion. Bids on the pipelaying, six pumping stations and a reservoir at each end of the line close this week.

National GDP rises 11%

RIYADH, Jan. 29 (SPA) — Gross Domestic Product in Saudi Arabia rose to SR 248,412 million in 1978-79, an increase of 11 per cent from SR 223,746 in 1977-78. In fixed prices, the GDP amounted to SR 45,639 million, an increase of eight per cent from SR 41,904.

In a statement from the statistical department of the ministry of Finance and National Economy regarding national income and products during the last five years, it was disclosed that the oil sector increased by 5.5 per cent from 1977-78.

The oil sector previously decreased by 5 per cent from 1976-77 to 1977-78. In 1978 oil output increased, while from 1976-77 there was a decrease in oil output.

In the private, non-oil sector, growth was figured at 12.07 per cent, higher than any other country.

The GDP for fixed prices in the non-oil sector reached 50 per cent of the total GDP. This brings it on par with the GDP of the oil sector, although in the past oil accounted for the largest contribution to the GDP.

This is an indicator of the growth and development of the private sector (not including oil) during the last five years.

In the oil sector, the increase amounted to 4.8 per cent, while in the non-oil sector the increase reached 20.9 per cent.

Gross domestic expenditure in 1978-79 increased 20.4 per cent in government con-

sumption and 16.3 per cent in the private sector.

Increased consumption in the private sector shows an improvement in the standard of living, while the increase in capital formation reflects improvement in the productive capacity.

Growth in these two areas was a main economic goal of King Khaled's development policy.

Israel to spurn Egyptian proposal

TEL AVIV, Jan. 29 (R) — Israel will reject a new Egyptian plan for Palestinian self-rule in occupied Arab territories, an Israeli official said.

The official described the proposals, submitted at the start of a new round of negotiations here Monday, as "a blueprint for a Palestinian state."

Details of the Egyptian plan given by Israeli officials underlined the huge gap dividing the two countries on the issue.

Egypt last week rejected an Israeli scheme which offered severely limited autonomy to the 1.2 million Palestinians of the West Bank of Jordan and the Gaza Strip.

The latest Egyptian proposals would grant the Palestinians extensive legislative, executive and judicial powers which Israeli officials said would resemble an independent Palestinian state.

Israeli officials indignantly criticized an Egyptian proposal that Israel's annexation of Arab East Jerusalem should be ended to allow the Palestinians establish their autonomous institutions there.

Israel occupied East Jerusalem from Jor-

dan in the 1967 Middle East war and said it would forever remain part of its capital.

According to the Israeli plan, the Palestinians should have a small council that would deal with purely local affairs such as education, commerce and municipal affairs, while Israel would retain control of security, foreign affairs, legislation and the judiciary.

The Egyptian plan calls for the election of a Palestinian legislative of 80-100 seats that would then nominate an executive council of up to 15 members who would have full powers in the autonomous region.

The Egyptians also suggest that the Palestinians would have an independent judicial system with magistrate and district courts as well as a supreme bench.

Another point expected to meet fierce Israeli opposition was an Egyptian call for the dismantling of Jewish settlements in the occupied territories.

Israel wants to retain the freedom to move its forces around the West Bank and Gaza, while Egypt maintains that Israeli troops should withdraw to specified locations and obtain Palestinian permission to redeploy.

Egypt affirms

Ambassadors will be exchanged

CAIRO, Jan. 29 (R) — Egypt said it would exchange ambassadors with Israel next month as scheduled despite a last-minute hitch over the arrival of an advance team of Israeli diplomats in Cairo.

Foreign ministry officials said ambassadors would be exchanged on Feb. 26 as stipulated in the peace treaty last March.

Israel wanted to send an advance team of diplomats to Cairo but Egypt had asked it to put their arrival off until Feb. 15, they said.

A message postponing the departure was received minutes before the diplomats were due to leave Israel Sunday night to establish the first Israeli embassy in an Arab country.

The officials said the exchange of diplomats on Feb. 15 would be in line with President Anwar Sadat's decision to consider that date for the starting of full normalization of

relations. Sadat has said talks could begin on flights, trade, cultural relations and other issues. Under the peace treaty Egypt could have delayed the talks for six months.

Egypt will send an advance team of administrative staff to Israel on Feb. 5 to look for premises for an embassy, the officials said.

There was no confirmation of an Israeli report that Egypt will allow nine Israeli technicians and administrators to arrive in Cairo Monday.

In a speech to parliament, Sadat praised Israel for respecting and implementing the peace treaty.

He said that Israeli negotiators were tough "but once they sign a document they commit themselves to whatever they sign with great honor."

Soviets condemned

By Hassan Lakis
Arab News Correspondent

ISLAMABAD, Jan. 29 — Islamic foreign ministers wound up a three-day conference Tuesday with a two-day marathon session containing only a few short breaks.

A final declaration said that the conference had succeeded in assessing the situation in Afghanistan, the problems of Jerusalem and the present evolution of developments in the Middle East.

The ministers condemned the Soviet armed intervention against Afghanistan, a Muslim and non-aligned country. They called for the immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of the Soviet Union from Afghanistan. They declared that the right to sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence were enshrined in international law, in the principles of peaceful coexistence and in the United Nations Charter.

They expressed their solidarity with the countries in the immediate neighborhood of Afghanistan and resolved to give them full support.

The leaders of delegations also expressed their support and solidarity with Islamic revolutionary government in Iran. They referred to Jerusalem, the Palestine cause, the Middle East issue and condemned the normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel.

They affirmed that the unity and the solidarity of Muslims is essential to cope with the tremendous challenges facing the Islamic world.

They affirmed that the unity and the solidarity of Muslims is essential to cope with the tremendous challenges facing the Islamic world.

They condemned Soviet aggression against the Afghan people, and called upon all peoples of the world to persist in condemnation of this aggression against human rights.

The ministers decided to suspend the membership of Afghanistan in the Organization of the Islamic Conference, and invited member states to withhold recognition of the illegal regime until the complete withdrawal of Soviet troops.

It also called upon member states to withhold all economic assistance from the present regime. The conference urged all states and peoples to support the Afghan people and to provide assistance to the refugees who have been driven away from their home. It decided to extend material and moral support to the Afghan peoples. It expressed solidarity with them in their 'Jihad' to safeguard their faith, the independence of their country, its territory and the recovery of their right to determine their destiny and their future.

The conference solemnly declared its complete solidarity with the countries neighboring Afghanistan and called upon member states to resolutely support and extend all possible cooperation.

It also decided to establish a committee composed of three member states to collect donations to provide assistance to the Afghan people.

The conference called upon member states to consider not participating in the Moscow Olympics in May 1980 unless the Soviet Union withdraws.

The conference mandated the secretary general to follow up the implementation of these resolutions and report thereon to the eleventh session of the Islamic conference of foreign ministers.

The conference expressed its surprise and concern at the fact that the nonaligned movement had not acted to consider the Soviet armed intervention, nor did it take any steps to stand by the Afghan people despite the fact that Afghanistan is one of the founding members of the nonaligned movement.

Inspired by the principles and aims of the Islamic conference and of nonalignment, the conference strongly condemned pressures of all kind and warned those Western powers which were attempting to exploit the new situation of the dire consequence of policies which would constitute a threat to world peace. The ministers warned the member states of the dangers of being drawn into the strategic policies of the superpowers, turning the area into an arena for their conflict. The conference invited all Islamic states to consolidate their efforts and stand fast in the face of dangers that threaten their destiny and further-invited them to cooperate with the states of the nonaligned movement and those of the Third World in general, to face up to the dangers that threaten them.

All Islamic states were asked to reaffirm their solidarity with the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people in its struggle against the Zionist entity and to secure the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people including their right to establish an independent state in their usurped homeland.

The Egyptian government's policy of establishing relations with the Zionist racist entity was condemned. The ministers called the collusion and cooperation between Egypt, Israel and the United States a flagrant aggression against the right of the Palestinian people and a threat to the security and independence of the Arabs and Muslim countries.

The conference called upon all Muslim countries to consider boycotting the Egyptian regime politically, economically and culturally and observing the boycott rules of the Arab League and coordinating their efforts with Arab countries.

At the recommendation of the plenary, the political committee Monday listened to the

Muslims urged to boycott Egypt, Olympic games



ALLIANCE: Six Afghan groups fighting against the Soviet-installed regime in Kabul announce the formation of an alliance at a press conference to coordinate their activities.

representative of the Afghan Mujahideen, Professor Borhan Al Din Rabani who spoke on behalf of the following Afghan organizations:

— Harkat-i-Inkalab-i-Islami, led by

Carter's sister visits

RIYADH, Jan. 29 — President Jimmy Carter's sister, Mrs. Ruth Carter Stapleton, met Tuesday with Director General of Youth Welfare Prince Faisal Ibn Fahd. The Prince and Mrs. Stapleton, who is on a private visit, discussed the Kingdom's development of youth welfare and sports.

Prince Faisal also gave a party at the Intercontinental Hotel in honor of the country's ten top athletes.

Research shows smoking enhances insomnia

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP) — If you roll out of bed and light up a cigarette when you cannot sleep, you made a mistake. Scientists say smoking makes it harder to sleep.

Researchers at Pennsylvania State University reported the first scientific evidence linking smoking and sleeping difficulties. They also said Monday they found that smokers who quit start sleeping better almost immediately.

Previous studies show that nicotine from cigarettes is a stimulant, increasing the body's production of catecholamine chemicals

which, in turn, increase blood pressure and

raise heart and respiration rates. This may be partially responsible for smoking disrupting sleep, the scientists said in a report in *Science Magazine*.

The researchers said detailed histories of each subject showed no differences in personality pattern, or the use of drugs, including alcohol, between the matched smokers and non-smokers.

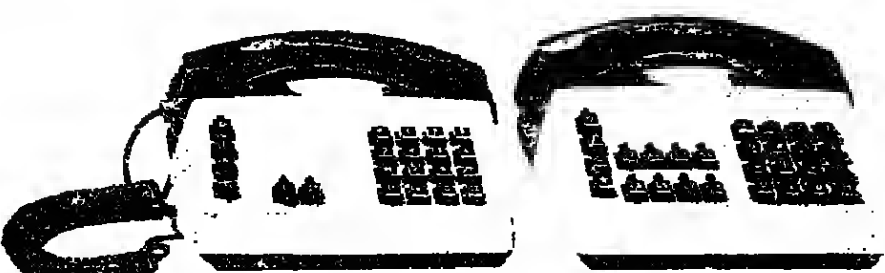
However, the biggest possible confounding factor in the study was that smokers drank significantly more coffee than non-smokers. The researchers said they were able to separate out a possible contribution of caffeine to the smokers' sleeping problems.

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Gulf nations will act to discourage smoking

RIYADH, Jan. 29 (SPA) — The eighth conference of Arab Health Ministers of the Gulf, which was recently held in Baghdad, adopted Saudi Arabia's recommendations for the fight against smoking. They were made in a previous conference, Health Minister Dr. Hussein Al-Jazairi says.

The minister said the recommendations envisaged a ban on advertising cigarettes, tobacco and their byproducts in newspapers and magazines. The conference resolved to appeal to all member states to stop such advertisements, he said, adding that the authorities in member states have been asked to stop cigarette and tobacco manufacturers organizing sports or competitions to promote their products.

The Information Ministries of member states have been advised to reduce as far as possible the screening of television series, programs and interviews in which people are smoking, he said.

Dr. Jazairi said the conference agreed to stress to the states of the region the need for limiting land used for tobacco growing. It also asked ministers of finance of the member states to raise customs duty on cigarettes. It decided to ban tobacco publicity through

candies, ashtrays, garments and similar things.

He added that the conference also resolved to set up a committee to prepare a study on the proportion of tar and nicotine in the cigarettes allowed to be imported into member countries. It decided to standardize the warning to be printed on cigarette and tobacco cartons and packets.

The conference also decided to ask airlines to stop the sale of cigarettes and tobacco on aircraft. A technical committee will work in collaboration with the health education committee for the preparation of stickers and pamphlets to inform people of the hazards of smoking. They will be distributed on World Health Day, Feb. 7.

The conference will also call upon the Arab company for the manufacture of drugs and medical equipment to study the economic feasibility of a sterilized plastic syringe factory to be set up, possibly in Oman.

It has also been decided to stop vaccination campaigns and no longer to demand from visitors that they produce international health certificates of inoculation against smallpox.

The minister also stressed for the member countries to compile statistics on traffic accidents and to organize special seminars on the subject in a member country during 1981, in coordination with the World Health Organization and other specialized international agencies.

Dr. Jazairi also said that the conference decided upon the standardization of technical training in the Gulf states.

Dr. Jazairi will meanwhile begin Saturday a three day visit to Qunfuz, to attend meetings of anti-malaria health office directors in the area.



DOWNPOUR IN DAMMAM: Dammam's main street, Sha'ra Al-Aam, this week after the downpour that drenched the town.

In next Plan

Trade training to expand

DAMMAM, Jan. 29 (SPA) — Directors of vocational training centers agreed in a meeting recently to increase their enrollments during the Third Five-year Plan.

Discussing Third Plan, which starts this year, they agreed to build 20 new vocational training centers for 26,480 students. About 10,000 trainees are to be graduated in the five years.

Four centers under construction will be completed; in Jizan, Najran, Bisha and Taif. They are expected to take 16,800 students, and graduate 1,000 by the end of the plan. Each will have 120 instructors.

Video shops closed for offending morals

RIYADH, Jan. 29 (SPA) — Minister of Information Dr. Muhammad Abo Yamani has ordered the closure of two video tape shops here Tuesday. The two shops, Video Film in Manfouha and Arab Island in Ibn Dayl were punished for offering materials contradicting with morals for sale and hire.

Dr. Yamani ordered strict measures be taken against people who have any hand in distributing such materials, and imprisonment and fines for actually those who distribute them.

Meanwhile, Dr. Yamani said that Qurayyat Tuesday evening received television broadcasts.

New centers will be established in areas where independent vocational institutes exist. They will include Majma, Sbagra, Hafr Al-Batin, Rass, Lith, and Kharj. They will take 1,440 students each and graduate 160.

The meeting also decided to set up four further mobile centers, with 60 instructors and 840 trainees each.

The meeting also decided to increase numbers of on-the-job training staff. There will be 85 Saudi Arabian instructors. About 1,150 supervisors will be trained to promote on-the-job training in 380 companies. Under the plan, 15,500 workers will be trained.

Three on-the-job training centers will be built in Riyadh, Jeddah and Dammam on the industrial areas. State training staff will collaborate with private institutions.

Meanwhile, the Ministry of Education Monday signed of contracts with Saudi Arabian companies to build schools in various parts of the Kingdom.

The contracts, worth a total SR53.3 million, included awards for building seven primary schools in Bisha, Unaizah, Qunfuz, and Najran. Each will have 12 classes.

Three contracts were also signed for building intermediate schools in these areas, and three awards were made for building three primary schools in Riyadh, Bisha and Rabegh.

First semester examinations will meanwhile begin Saturday for women students of Riyadh University.

In Jeddah

Acting governor of Mecca dedicates telephone center

JEDDAH, Jan. 29 (SPA) — Acting governor of Mecca Prince Saud ibn Abdul Mohsen has dedicated the telephone subscription office here. He was received at the center Monday by Rabi Dahlan, Jeddah director of telephones, and Canadian Ambassador William Jenkins. After cutting a ribbon to open the center, the prince made an inspection tour of the telephone network, the maintenance section, the exchange and its computer.

Afterward, Prince Saud visited Saudi Telephone headquarters here and the training center where many young Saudi Arabians are undergoing intensive courses.

At the end of his tour Prince Saud spoke of his happiness at the high standard of the telephone services which came as result of painstaking efforts by officials to improve the service.

The prince also bailed the training programs which will help achieve self-sufficiency in trained Saudi Arabian personnel.

The prince added that the government was keen to carry out the telephone extension project and for that purpose it has provided the latest technologies.

Jeddah director general Dahlan said that six new telephone exchanges of total capacity of 100,000 lines, will be inaugurated shortly. Three are behind the housing project and Mecca road and the fifth is in the commercial center downtown. The sixth is in the southern part of Jeddah.

Electricity plants to be dedicated

JEDDAH, Jan. 29 (SPA) — Governor of the Eastern Province Prince Abdul Mohsen ibn Filuwi will dedicate Wednesday Gizlan electricity plant in the presence of Dr. Ghazi Al-gosaibi, minister of industry and electricity.

The plant and another one, to be dedicated later, cost SR1.3 billion. Each can generate 400 megawatts. They will be booked into the main general network of the Saudi Consolidated Electricity Company in the Eastern Province, which has a total capacity of 1,850 megawatts.

The two plants are the first phase of a larger project to feed gas and industrial facilities in Juaymah and the planned Jubail industrial city.

The second phase of the project involves two similar plants, which will cost SR1.5 billion. They will be completed by the end of 1982.

An exchange center has been set up for Jeddah, which has been supplied with modern electronic equipment, including a computer to enable technicians to determine any fault in the shortest possible time.

Speaking about the training center, he said that it was established to qualify Saudi Arabians technically and to achieve complete Saudization of technical posts.

Dahlan concluded his speech by saying that there are 5,500 lines now operating in Jeddah. The number will be increased to 11,000 by the end of this year, and that there will be 200,000 lines by the end of 1981.

Islamic cities meeting begins

MECCA, Jan. 29 (SPA) — Acting Governor of Mecca Prince Saud ibn Abdul Mohsen opened the conference of the Mayors of Islamic Capitals here Tuesday.

He welcomed the success of efforts to set up an organization of Islamic capitals. The Kingdom was pleased to host the conference, which was yet another expression of its desire to work for the solidarity of the Islamic world.

The prince reiterated that the Kingdom is anxious to contribute to the establishment of Islamic institutions, in order to provide means of cooperation and to find solutions to the economic, social and political problems of the Islamic society. It was only through Islamic efforts that the Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC) had been set up. That later helped in the establishment of the Union of Islamic Banks and the Islamic Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

He hoped the organization would help solve the problems of Arab towns and safeguard Islamic heritage.

Mayor of Mecca Abdul Qader Koshak reviewed the organization's activities, and said they had increased since its fourth conference in Baghdad in 1974. That discussed relations among Islamic towns and adopted resolutions to reinforce these relations.

The fifth conference, which was held in Rabat in 1977, set up a delegation to establish contacts with the officials of the OIC and the Muslim World League to look into the possibility of setting up an organization of Islamic Capitals.

Mayor of Kuwait Abdul Aziz Al-Adasani spoke for the organization and said the Baghdad conference had discussed and supported its establishment. He thanked the OIC and officials of Arab capitals for their efforts in its establishment.

WEATHER

Temperatures will drop in most areas. Fog and frost will form in the northern region in the early morning.

Low and medium cloud will hang over most parts of the country. There may be thunderstorms in the northern, north-eastern and parts of the central region.

Winds will be northerly and moderate. They may get active in the northern region, causing sand haze.

Seas will be moderate.

Tuesday's temperatures (maximum,

minimum in centigrade).		
Mecca	29	17
Jeddah	29	19
Riyadh	25	09
Dhahran	22	08
Medina	26	12
Taif	23	10
Tabuk	16	03
Turath	11	05
Arar	14	05
Bisha	25	07
Yanbu	29	14
Abha	19	06

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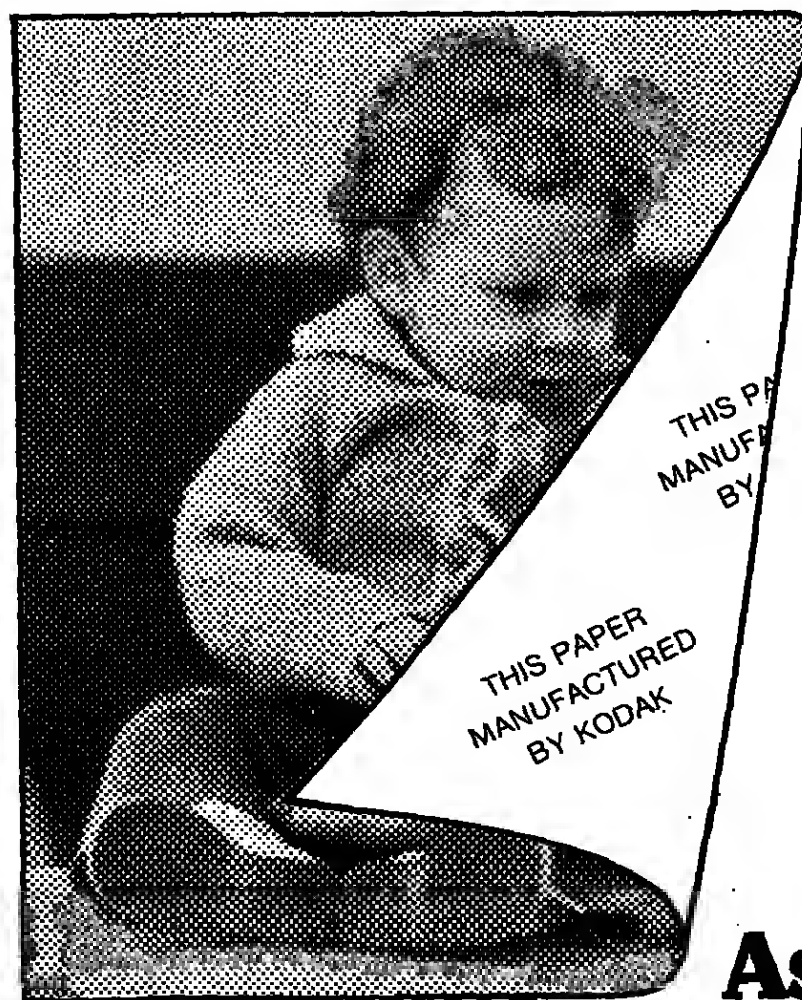
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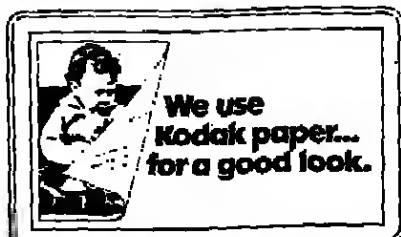
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'Raiders supported by neighboring country'

Tunisia blames Muslim fanatics for attack

KUWAIT, Jan. 29 (Agencies) — Tunisian Foreign Minister Muhammad Fattouh accused the fundamentalist Muslim Brotherhood Tuesday with responsibility for Monday's attack on the southern Tunisian town of Gafsa.

"This group is supported by an Arab neighboring country," Fattouh, who is attending the Islamic conference to Islamabad, added in an interview with the Kuwait newspaper *Al-Qabas*. He did not elaborate.

Fattouh said there will be a full statement on the attack after an official investigation is completed.

Reports from Tunis said at least 30 persons were killed and dozens more wounded during clashes between the Tunisian army and a

100-strong commando unit that infiltrated from Algeria and attacked Gafsa. Algeria has denied any involvement in the attack.

Meanwhile an Arabic broadcast by Tehran Radio, monitored here, expressed strong support for the commandos who carried out the attack claiming they were "Islamic" Tunisian revolutionaries forced to take up arms against the regime of President Habib Bourguiba.

"The Tunisian government's allegation that they were terrorists who came across the Algerian border is incorrect," the radio said. In Tunis, press reports said a number of raiders taken prisoner by the Tunisian security forces during the attack on Gafsa will be

tried before the state security court.

The independent Tunisian daily *Le Temps* did not give the exact number of captives but said an advance guard of about 20 dissidents had hidden out in an old quarter of the town to await the main body of the attacking force coming from across the border.

Le Temps reported that during the battle this group took refuge in the town but they were later walled out and captured by the security forces with the aid of local townspeople.

Following Sunday's battle the government forces in the region have been strengthened and road blocks set up on all roads leading to the frontier to prevent further infiltration or the escape of any stragglers from the raiding party.

In Rabat, the pro-government Moroccan newspaper *Maroc Soir* said in a report of the Gafsa raid:

"Such an attack could have been launched only from outside and the complicity of Algeria is evident, although Algiers expressed 'stupefaction and regret'."

It added that Col. Qaddafi had spoken recently of "a plan designed to destabilize the Sahara."

In Paris, the daily *Le Monde* said in a dispatch from Tunis that the army had been placed on full alert and that several detachments had been rushed to the region to help track down the remaining commandos.

In Paris, though, a group calling itself "the Armed Tunisian Resistance" claimed the attack left 300 dead "in the ranks of the repressive structure," meaning the Tunisian army.

Fiercely disputed outpost

Israelis quitting Elon Moreh

TEL AVIV, Jan. 29 (R) — Israeli settlers began pulling out of the fiercely disputed Elon Moreh outpost on the West Bank Tuesday. It was the first Jewish settlement to be dismantled in the area in 13 years of Israeli occupation.

The residents, ordered out of their homes by the supreme court following an appeal by Palestinian landowners, drove to a new village several kilometers away.

The Jewish families agreed to move out of Elon Moreh after a long dispute with the government of Prime Minister Menachem Begin, which invested 39 million Israeli pounds (\$1.1 million) in the new site to compensate the settlers.

The residents, members of the fanatical Gush Emunim (faith bloc) movement, had earlier said they would remain at Elon Moreh unless the government changed the legal status of the West Bank to avoid similar evictions by court order.

The Elon Moreh site was seized by the settlers last June with help from Israeli armed forces. The takeover roused an outcry in Israel and abroad, and the supreme court last October ruled the seizure illegal.

Begin has said he could not accept the Gush demand for legal changes at present while negotiations are going on to grant Palestinians autonomy on the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Opposes talks with PLO

Kennedy advocates stronger Israel

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (AP) — U.S. Senator Edward Kennedy has committed himself to a secure Israel and President Jimmy Carter's administration was insensitive, inconsistent and incompetent in handling relations with that country.

Kennedy, a candidate for the Democratic Presidential Nomination, criticized what he called Carter's "on-again, off-again flirtation" with the Palestine Liberation Organization and claimed a Palestinian state in the Middle East would be pro-Soviet and a continuing threat to Israel.

"No member of a Kennedy administration will ever negotiate or in any way deal with representatives of a PLO committed to the destruction of Israel," he told an executive meeting of the conference of presidents of major American Jewish organizations Monday.

He said Carter was mishandling policy toward Israel as long ago as October 1977, when a U.S.-Soviet joint communique

invited Moscow to play a role in the Middle East peace process.

"A Middle East peace is the last thing Moscow wants," the Massachusetts Democrat said.

Earlier, in Washington, Kennedy blamed Carter for the Iranian crisis, said restoring draft registration is a "step across the threshold of Cold War II" and called for a six-month wage and price freeze and immediate gasoline rationing.

Kennedy said that in Carter's State of the Union address last week, the president said, "Let no one doubt our commitment to the security of Israel," but dropped that sentence in printed copies of his prepared text which was sent to the press and foreign governments.

"If Mr. Carter wanted no one to doubt his commitment, why did he withhold it from the rest of the world?" the senator asked.

Kennedy said Israel was a "trusted"



Edward Kennedy

friend to America and that it must be strengthened.

"I am committed to both an undivided Jerusalem and so Israel with secure, defensible and recognized borders," he said.



EXPLOSION: A police official inspects the damages at the Syrian embassy in Paris after a bomb wrecked the second floor Tuesday. The explosion killed one person and injured 8 others.

Syrian embassy in Paris bombed

PARIS, Jan. 29 (AP) — A bomb wrecked the second floor of the Syrian embassy Tuesday morning, killing one person and injuring eight others, police reported. All the injured were administrative staff, embassy officials said.

Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam was en route to Paris from Damascus at the time

of the explosion. He was meeting French officials before going to address a meeting of the parliamentary assembly of the 21-nation Council of Europe.

There was no immediate claim of responsibility for the blast, but some Syrian officials thought it was connected with Khaddam's visit.

Greece agrees to PLO office

ATHENS, Jan. 29 (Agencies) — The Greek government has agreed in principle to the establishment of an office of the Palestine Liberation Organization in this country, according to an official announcement Monday.

The decision was reached during talks between Greek Foreign Minister George Rallis and the head of the PLO Political Department, Farouk Khatib, who is now visiting

Athens.

A government spokesman later explained that details regarding the PLO office are still to be decided. It has not yet been clarified whether the PLO office will take the form of a diplomatic mission or an information office.

A statement issued later said Greek support for the national aspirations of the Palestinian people lie with policy based on traditional Greek-Arab friendship.

Israelis seal Palestinian's home

TEL AVIV, Jan. 29 (AP) — Israeli troops Tuesday walled up the home of a West Bank Palestinian accused of running a commando cell responsible for bombings that killed six Israelis and wounded scores.

The Israeli army spokesman said one apartment and a separate room frequented by Jamal Ahmad Hassan Yassin Zeid in Ramallah, five miles north of Jerusalem,

were sealed during the night. Zeid was arrested last June but hasn't been tried yet, the spokesman said.

The sealing of homes is a form of collective punishment which Israeli forces use from time to time to show West Bank families that they can lose their homes if their relatives take part in commando activities.

Foreign press facing new curbs in Afghanistan

KABUL, Jan. 29 (OFNS) — Afghanistan has imposed further restrictions on foreign correspondents following the expulsion of all American journalists.

An official of the foreign press section of the Afghan Foreign Ministry said he had been told that no more accreditation cards should be issued and that journalists were not to travel out of Kabul except along the road which leads to Pakistan through the Kyber Pass.

No explanation is being offered other than that the orders emanate from the ministry of the interior, which is now run by Soviet advisers.

At the ministry of information an official said the ruling revolutionary council was about to decide on the future of Western journalists here.

The government-controlled *Kabul New Times* has accused some of the Western media of "vicious and smear reporting." It said: "Odd newsmen are sent to Afghanistan from the U.S., Britain and certain other countries who compete with one another in mud-slinging."

Eighteen American newsmen were expelled recently after a series of increasingly hostile confrontations between television crews and Russian troops.

Until now no government department has taken responsibility for saying what foreign journalists here may or may not do. Much has depended on the attitude of individual Afghan or Soviet soldiers at road-blocks. The only road firmly barred to all journalists has been the road north to the Soviet border.

All journalists traveling that route have been stopped at one of several Soviet-manned checkpoints leading to the top of the 12,000 ft pass.

The squeeze on journalists is one of the first signs that the new, Soviet-sponsored government of Babrak Karmal is beginning to function.

A further indication that the new government is beginning to impose its grip is a marked improvement in the quality of English in the *Kabul New Times*, which appears to be run by Russians from Tass, the official Soviet news agency.

Quaint words such as "toilers", a favorite of the paper's leader writer, have been replaced by "workers", and the paper has begun to carry long, ideological dissertations.

ITALIAN TRADE DELEGATION

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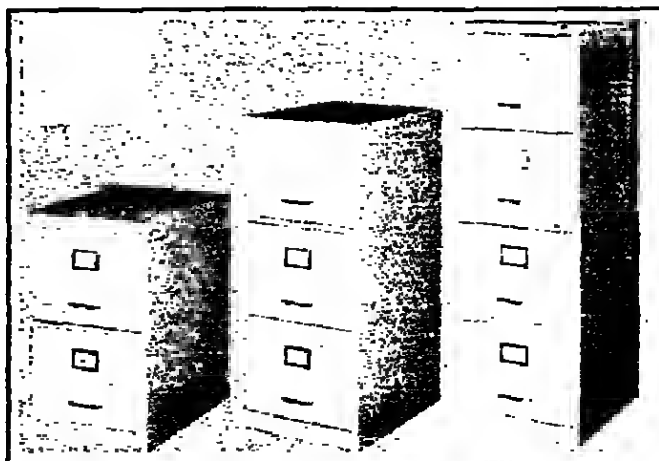
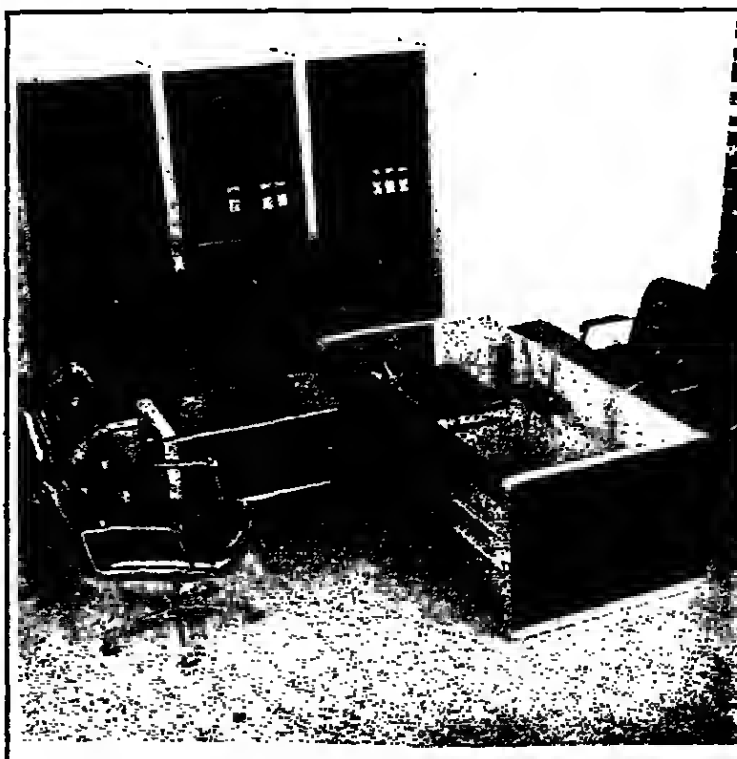
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Economic ties affirmed

Giscard bids fond 'adieu' to India

NEW DELHI, Jan. 29 (Agencies) — France's President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing concluded his visit to India's capital and departed Tuesday for the port city of Bombay.

In Bombay, the French government demonstrated its interest in expanding trade ties with India by inviting Indian industrialists, commercial and financial leaders to lunch with the president in a skyscraper hotel on the waterfront.

With Giscard were his Foreign Affairs and Trade Ministers, Jean Francois Poncet and Jean-Francois Deniau. They returned later Tuesday to Paris aboard the presidential DC-8 jetliner.

In New Delhi Monday night, Deniau and Poncet signed with Indian officials seven economic and technical cooperation agreements covering such diverse activities as animal breeding, coal and aluminum production and solar energy.

Poncet, meanwhile, denied speculation that a French arms deal was under negotiation with India.

"No, not at all. You know, we are not great defense suppliers," he said in reply to a question, adding, "Not that we would not be willing to do so. This is not being discussed — but it does not mean that it can not, or will not come out later," he said.

An Indian reporter asked Poncet about reports that French Air Force General Francois Merment, a member of Giscard's staff, had been engaged in talks with India's top military officials. "I do not

know, I have not seen him," Poncet replied.

The foreign minister also said the two countries had concluded no agreement on nuclear equipment or fuel supplies and that only a "general discussion on nuclear energy" was held.

Prior to his appearance at the signing, Giscard made a private visit to the Hindu holy city of Benares.

France and India, reacting to world tension of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan said they would hold regular summit meetings in an effort to contribute to peace and international cooperation.

A communique issued after talks between Premier Indira Gandhi and Giscard said the two leaders would take all necessary steps to defuse current tensions.

The meetings would take place alternatively in France and India, the communique said without specifying how frequently.

Premier Gandhi repeated her warning against the rearming of Pakistan saying the weapons could be used against India.

She was answering French newsmen's questions about Britain's plans for supplying arms to Pakistan following the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

"When one has arms, one may use them," she told journalists accompanying Giscard on his five-day official visit to India.

"Perhaps," was her reply when asked whether the arms could be used against India.

Gandhi said she hoped the forthcoming visit to India of Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and former U.S. Defense Secretary Clark Clifford would contribute to a better understanding of the situation.

Clifford, President Carter's special envoy, is expected here this week and Gromyko on February 12.

In a solemn declaration two days ago, they called on all countries, "particularly the most powerful ones," to recognize the gravity of the situation and refrain from "any action which could intensify great power rivalry and bring back the cold war."

The communique said peace and international security could be based only on respect for the sovereignty of all states and the right of each nation to determine its own destiny.

Giscard said in an airport farewell speech to Indian leaders that his visit had achieved the two goals set for it.

He defined these goals as "establishing between our two countries a dialogue corresponding to the role in world affairs" of France and India and "giving the necessary impetus to our economic and technical cooperation."

Indian president Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and other Indian cabinet ministers were present at the airport ceremony which included the review of an honor guard and a 21-gun salute.

British steel strikers defy court ruling

LONDON, Jan. 29 (AP) — Miners in the state-owned coal pits got involved in a strike that has crippled British steel production and now is widening into confrontation between organized labor and the law.

Backing a strike for more pay by 110,000 men in the state-owned British Steel Corp., Yorkshire miners refused to

handle deliveries of steel by private steel-makers to collieries and workshops of the National Coal Board.

Simultaneously, private steel plants were being closed by walkouts of an estimated 15,000 men in support of the 26-day-old strike at BSC. The strikers turned around outside the gates of their own mills

and started picketing, obstructing movement of people and goods.

BSC produces 85 per cent of all British-made steel and the private mills account for the rest.

The walkouts defied a ruling Saturday of Lord Denning and two fellow judges in the high court that the private sector must not be dragged into the BSC strike.

Libya puts brakes on funding of IRA

MADRID, Jan. 29 (R) — The Libyan Jamahiriya has stopped giving support to Republican guerrillas fighting British rule in Northern Ireland, a senior Libyan official said in Madrid.

"We have given support to the Irish Republican Army previously, but we no longer do so since there are no talks going on," Ahmed Chahat, introduced as secretary for external communications, said.

Chahat gave no details about the nature of the Libyan support for the IRA nor did he say whether he was referring to talks underway between the British government and political parties in Northern Ireland. The IRA has denounced these talks.

Spanish solar energy project generates hope

ALMERIA, Spain, Jan. 29 (R) — Work has just begun on an experimental solar energy complex in Spain's southern Almeria province which experts believe could provide a breakthrough in reducing the world's dependence on oil.

The \$40-million complex, due to start operating in two years, is funded by nine countries from the international energy agency.

The station, which will combine different methods of harnessing the rays of the sun, will have a total output of 1,000 kilowatts — enough to supply a small village.

The site, about 35 km from the city of Almeria, was chosen because of the region's near-desert climate, which gives much of the province a lunar landscape appearance.

Ironically, the opening ceremony took

place against a backdrop of snow-capped hills and threatening clouds during the region's worst winter for more than 30 years.

But IEA officials are confident Almeria will prove the ideal spot for the experiment because of its annual total of around 3,000 sun-hours — double the average of most northern European countries.

The project will comprise two adjoining 500-kilowatt plants, each covering an area roughly equivalent to two soccer pitches.

Operating under identical conditions, the results of what are called the solar farm and solar towers systems can be exactly compared and evaluated by the IEA scientists.

If the project proves successful the IEA will go ahead with plans to build a station 10 times more powerful in the United States.

The solar farm uses rows of curving concentrating mirrors, which focus the sun's rays on a series of pipes containing oil as its constantly recycled working fluid.

The oil, reaching a temperature of 295-degrees centigrade, will drive a steam turbine which generates the electricity.

IEA projects manager Wilfried Grasse said solar experts agreed this system was most suited to small agricultural projects as 500 kilowatts appeared to be its maximum practicable output.

But the solar tower system, comprised of circular rows of around 100 flat mirrors pointing towards an elevated boiler, could easily be used in larger plants.

The huge mirrors, about four times the height of a man, can track the sun as it rises and moves across the sky, unlike the less mobile solar farm mirrors.

Grasse said the solar tower system, which supplies super-heated liquid sodium to power the generator, held the most promise for future industrial needs.

"With the rising price of oil, this kind of solar system should be comparable in cost to most other energy sources by the mid-1990," he said.

The electricity supplied by the Almeria project, which is situated near a prototype Spanish government solar plant, will be used to boost the local grid during its expected 10-year life-span.

The Paris-based IEA, formed in 1974 after the first leap in oil prices, set out to investigate alternative energy sources. It comprises most West European countries, the United States, Japan, Australia and New Zealand.

IEA Deputy Director Leslie Boxer said the 20 IEA countries have a budget of more than one billion dollars for 48 projects throughout the world.

Chinese ban new year's bonuses

PEKING, Jan. 29 (R) — The government has banned payment of traditional Chinese new year bonuses for workers this year which would have been due next month, the People's Daily reported today.

"The state council has decided that all enterprises, companies and state organs are forbidden to grant end-of-year bonuses at the spring festival (Chinese New Year)," it said in a front-page article.

Some organizations ignored a ban last month on bonuses at the end of the calendar year, it said. They had granted them in disguised forms such as relief allowances and assistance payments to needy families.



DEADLY ISSUE: Demonstrators against the transportation of nuclear waste through London by rail, gather at London's Primrose Hill fields. Hundreds of anti-nuke protesters carried banners, a coffin and a skeleton holding the sign shown here. The protest came in the wake of plans to move waste on the rail network, some of the waste would pass through densely populated southern England.

Exiled for Afghan criticism
Sakharov leaks statement

MOSCOW, Jan. 29 (R) — Dissident Physicist Andrei Sakharov said he believed he was exiled last week to a provincial city because he had condemned the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

In a typewritten statement read to a Moscow press conference by his wife Yelena, the 58-year-old Nobel Peace Laureate accused the Soviet government of being responsible for current East-West friction.

Soon after the press conference, the official Tass News Agency and Moscow television reported that the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences, of which he is a full member, had met to condemn Sakharov.

According to the Tass, the academy chiefs said his actions had helped heighten international tension by counteracting the Soviet Union's "policy for peace and its struggle for limiting arms."

The report made no mention of any move by the academy to expel Sakharov, who is now restricted to the industrial city of Gorky, 250 miles east of Moscow, and barred from any contacts with foreigners.

The academy censured Sakharov once before, in 1973.

His wife, a dissident in her own right, said she doubted officials would let her read any more statements to reporters.

Mrs. Sakharov said she composed the declaration in Moscow according to

Sakharov's instructions, since she feared any document she carried could be seized.

The statement said, "Representatives of the Soviet authorities try to calm international public opinion by saying I will continue my scientific work and am not threatened with criminal charges. But I am prepared to stand before a public and open court. I do not need a gilded cage. I need the right to do my civic duty as my conscience dictates."

The Sakharov statement openly defied the spirit, if not the letter, of the terms of his banishment to Gorky, a city closed to foreigners.

Mrs. Sakharov said the Gorky city prosecutor told Sakharov he could not leave the city limits, meet with foreigners or "criminal elements," or correspond or telephone abroad. The dissident physicist also is to report to authorities three times a month.

The Sakharov statement said he thought his criticism of the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan was the "main reason for my repression."

In other developments more than 200 leading physicists at the European center for nuclear research announced they have sent a strongly worded telegram to Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev condemning the exile of Andrei Sakharov and warning it could have serious repercussions on future contacts between scientists from Eastern and Western Europe.

U.N. needs overhaul, leader says

MANILA, Philippines Jan. 29 (AP) — Delegates from more than 50 countries began a month-long meeting on how to strengthen the United Nations amid criticisms it was a useless instrument for defusing threats to world peace such as the Iranian and Afghanistan crises.

In a speech to members of a special U.N. committee, Philippines Foreign Minister Carlos P. Romulo described the world body as being in such a state of disarray and weakness it made joining the arms race "the wisest, if dismaying, course to follow" in an already troubled world.

Then in a televised interview, Romulo attacked the organization he helped found 35 years ago as "useless," citing its inability to impose sanctions against Iran for the takeover of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran and against the Soviet Union for its armed intervention in Afghanistan.

"There was an overwhelming majority in the general assembly and in the security council to do certain things they wanted done," Romulo said. "The United Nations could not do anything. It would seem that if the United Nations is improved in some of its provisions, then it will not be as useless as it appeared after these two important events."

Romulo referred to resort by the Soviet Union to its veto powers in blocking the proposed sanctions in the Security Council recently.

The special U.N. committee is studying possible amendments to the U.N. charter, including provisions covering the veto powers of China, Britain, France, the Soviet Union and the United States.

Although the committee's recommendations are not binding and it is doubted meaningful changes can be made in the charter because the major powers, who contribute most of U.N. funds, are not likely to agree to revisions that could undermine their interests, Romulo nevertheless urged the 250 delegates to come up with concrete proposals.

Romulo said the U.N. Organization was so weak that governments tended not to think of it as the key element in solving the world's problems.

Romulo specifically urged the delegates to concentrate their discussions on how to establish an impartial and effective mechanism for the peaceful settlement of disputes and a workable design for a collective world security system.

That system, Romulo added, was needed to "fill the gap left when the concept of maintenance of peace by a few, by a concert of great powers collapsed."



RAY OF HOPE: With fossil fuels dwindling, solar projects such as this one in Wales are hoped to provide alternative energy sources.

PASSPORT LOST

A Pakistani Passport No. AF 496674 issued to Mr. Sakhawati Ali at Lyallpur has been lost. Finder please deliver it to Pakistan Embassy Jeddah.

PASSPORT LOST

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place against a backdrop of snow-capped hills and threatening clouds during the region's worst winter for more than 30 years.

Chinese ban new year's bonuses

PEKING, Jan. 29 (R) — The government has banned payment of traditional Chinese new year bonuses for workers this year which would have been due next month, the People's Daily reported today.

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131 for seven and a day to go

Australians near defeat in Adelaide

ADELAIDE, Jan. 29 (AP) — Australia faced defeat on the final day of the third Test against the West Indies at Adelaide Oval Tuesday.

Set the monumental task of scoring 574 runs in 545 minutes in its second innings to win, Australia had lost 131 for seven at the close of the fourth day.

The West Indies batted through its second innings to 448 with Alvin Kallicharran scoring 106 to record his seventh Test century.

West Indies, 328 in the first innings, had led by 125 after dismissing Australia for 203.

Victory to the West Indies looks certain and when it comes it will be sweet revenge for captain Clive Lloyd who led the team when it suffered a 5-1 defeat to Australia in 1975-76.

But Lloyd was in an unbeatable position in the current series with a one-nil lead before this Test.

Ian Chappell failed again.

Dismissed for two in the first innings he was out in the second after one scoring stroke.

It was a dangerous book shot off Michael Holding which went perilously close to wicket keeper Derek Murray and on to the fine leg boundary.

Holding's next delivery was a similar ball at which Chappell swung, got a fine edge and was caught by Murray.

Julian Wiener also went early.

Out for three in the first innings he managed to reach eight in the second before he was belted out in an innocuous bat and was caught at the wicket.

Greg Chappell played a spectacular short-lived innings for 31 before being trapped lbw by Colin Croft bowling round the wicket.

Earlier he had been given the benefit of the doubt in a near run out.

Bruce Laird had played a shot into the cover and Chappell, then six was almost run out when Holding threw down the stumps at the strikers end.

Laird again showed his undoubted courage by defying the bowling for 74 minutes for 36 runs.

Kim Hughes, who gave a hard chance to Garner at gully off Colin Croft before he had

scored, became the third lbw victim when dismissed by Garner.

Border sparred outside the off stump and was caught at second slip.

The West Indies, which began its second innings with an overnight score of 303 for four, Tuesday added 145 runs for the loss of the six remaining wickets.

Kallicharran, who started the day with 56, played a faultless innings to reach 106 after batting for 223 minutes and hitting 16 fours.

With Clive Lloyd he added 67 in 54 minutes for the sixth wicket.

Lloyd was dropped by Greg Chappell at first slip off the bowling of Geoff Dymock and went on to score 40 before being caught on the leg side by Marsh.

Kallicharran's innings ended when he chopped a ball from Ashley Mallett into his stumps.

Dymock was rewarded for his persistence by finishing with five for 104 after taking the last four West Indies wickets to fall.

In Canberra, England opening batsman Wayne Larkins forced his back into contention with a fighting 90 to steer England to a surprise eight wicket win over New South Wales on the final day of their three day match Tuesday.

Larkins, who was out for a duck in the first innings, may have played his way into the England team for the third Test against Australia in Melbourne on Feb. 1 after Tuesday's innings.

The Tourists grabbed victory with 2.4 overs left in the last hour after spending most of the match on the defensive.

England were set 250 runs to win in 205 minutes and after a slow start the scoring rate accelerated to give them an easy victory.

New South Wales resumed at one for 11 in their second innings after England were all out for 203 Monday in reply to New South Wales' first innings score of 212 for seven declared.

Doug Walters, New South Wales skipper, was planning to declare his innings around lunch but tight bowling by England delayed the closure until half an hour after the interval.

Spinners Derek Underwood and John Emburey were mainly responsible for pinning down the scoring rate and their combined 48 overs cost only 194 runs.

England seemed intent on only getting batting practice in the first overs of their innings, with openers Larkins and Geoff Boycott taking one hour to score the first 28 runs.

After his failure in the first innings Larkins was promoted to open with Boycott and the tactic paid off for England with the Northamptonshire batsman outplaying his veteran partner.

England lost their first wicket in the 43rd over when Boycott was caught by Peter Tooley at mid-off from the bowling of off spinner Graeme Beard for 51 scored in 137 minutes.

The dismissal made England one for 124 and a win became a distinct possibility.

The last 20 overs started with England needing to score another 125 runs to win, with Graham Gooch joining Larkins.

The pair slammed the state bowling, adding 45 runs in the next eight overs until Larkins' dismissal.

Larkins batted nearly three hours for his 90, hitting nine boundaries for his highest score since 51 last November.

Larkins has managed few chances to prove himself on the tour but he craved his last opportunity with eagerness probably to edge Derek Randall out of a Test place.

At the Adelaide Oval:

West Indies first innings 203
Australia first innings 203
West Indies second innings 448 all out

O Greenidge b Marsh b Mallett	76
O Haynes c Marsh b Parnoo	27
V Richards b Border	74
A Kallicharran b Mallett	106
L Rowe c Marsh b Dymock	43
C Croft c Border b Parnoo	12
C Lloyd c Marsh b Dymock	40
O L Murray c O Chappell b Dymock	28
A Roberts c Larkins b Dymock	8
J Garner not out	1
M Holding lbw b Dymock	36
Buttner (D-1, 10-10, 40-21)	32

Falls 48, 184, 213, 209, 221, 398, 417, 643, 446, 448
Bowling: O Larkins 26-6-76-0, Parnoo 23-3-24-0, Dymock 23.5-7-104-5, A Mallett 25-7-104-3, A Border 4-2-10-1.
Batting time: 504 mins.

Australia second innings 131
for seven — close

J Wiener c Murray b Roberts	8
B Laird lbw b Garner	30
O Chappell c Murray b Holding	4
O Chappell lbw b Croft	31
K Hughes lbw Garner	11
A Border c Greenidge b Roberts	24
A Marsh not out	1
O Larkins c Kallicharran b Croft	9
O Dymock not out	0
Buttner (D-1, 10-10, 40-21)	8

Falls 12, 31, 71, 8, 18, 130, 131
Bowling: O Larkins 26-6-76-0, Parnoo 23-3-24-0, Dymock 23.5-7-104-5, A Mallett 25-7-104-3, A Border 4-2-10-1.
Batting time: 180 mins.

In Canberra:
NSW first innings 212 for seven declared (K O Bellers 62, G R Stevenson four for 44)
England first innings 203 (K W Taylor 47) O F Lawson three for 55
NSW second innings 243 for two declared (overnight 113 for one)

A M Hillhead c Taylor b Underwood	78
J Dwyer b Stevenson	45
T M Chappell not out	37
C Davis not out	7
Buttner (D-1, 10-10, 40-21)	13

Falls 1-112, 2-162
Bowling: Laver 21-3-68-0, Stevenson 12-1-47-1, Underwood 24-8-90-1, Emburey 24-7-54-0, Gooch 2-0-1-0.

In F.A. Cup

Tiny Bury draws Liverpool

LONDON, Jan. 29 (R) — Bury, enjoying its best performance in the English Football Association Cup for 48 years, was given a daunting task when the draw for the fifth round was made here.

The Third Division club, which has reached the last 16 for the first time since 1932, is away to Liverpool, the favorite and First Division champions, on Feb. 16.

The draw produced little luck for the smaller clubs, with Chester, also from the third, away to First Division Ipswich and Division Three Carlisle, if it wins a replay against Wrexham, faces a trip to First Division Everton.

Arsenal, the holder, travels to Bolton, which sacked manager Ian Greaves shortly before the draw because of the club's poor performances in the league. It is bottom of the First Division.

Third Division Blackburn, which knocked out First Division Coventry on Saturday, has a further chance of giant killing. It will meet Aston Villa if the Division one side wins a replay with Cambridge.

Liverpool is hiding for an F.A. Cup, League Cup, League treble. The bookies make the Merseysiders 7 to 4 favorites for the Cup.

Tiny Bury has won only three away matches this season, but manager Dave Connor was satisfied with the draw.

"Marvellous," he said. "It looks a daunting task, but it will be a tremendous experience

for some of the young kids in our team."

Howard Kendall, manager of Third Division Blackburn, was equally pleased with his draw.

"It's our third home game on the trot in the cup, and we are very happy about that," he said. "We are in the middle of a good run at the moment and are not too worried about Cambridge or Aston Villa."

Chester player-manager Alan Oakes was disappointed that his club was paired with 1978 Cup winner Ipswich.

"I'm disappointed for our supporters. It is a long way to travel."

As world champion

Hope operation may end career

LONDON, Jan. 29 (AP) — World light-middleweight boxing champion Maurice Hope of Britain was recovering in hospital Monday after an operation for an eye condition that threatens his career.

Hope is suffering from a hole in the retina of his right eye — the injury flared up suddenly last week. Antigua, born Hope, 29, has been world champion for just 10 months.

He was set to defend his title against Tony Chiaverini of Kansas City at Wembley on March 4. That match is definitely off and fears are growing that Hope might not fight again.

Terry Lawless, Hope's manager, said Monday: "MO (Maurice) has had the opera-

tion and it appears to be successful. We are happy and hopeful but there is not point" in too much optimism.

In Phoenix, Arizona, meanwhile, "Danny" "Little Red" Lopez, the World Boxing Council's featherweight champion, will dedicate his title defense Saturday to one of the 50 Americans being held hostage at the U.S. Embassy in Iran.

Lopez will face Salvador Sanchez, the WBC's No. one-ranked featherweight challenger.

The fight will be dedicated to Marine Sgt. Jimmy Lopez, whose parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Lopez, will be special guests at ringside.

The boxer is not related to the family. Fight promoter Bob Hudson said an American flag would be draped over an empty seat at the ringside to signify the absence of Jimmy Lopez, now in his 87 day of captivity in Tehran.

British want cash in athletes' prizes

LONDON, Jan. 29 (R) — British track and field officials will propose at the International Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF) Congress in Moscow in July that athletes be paid cash prizes.

IAAF rules restrict athletes to receiving prizes up to the value of \$ 250.

The British Amateur Athletic Board's (BAAB) proposals to change longstanding amateur rules would allow athletes to receive cash prizes, except in international matches, and to receive a return from advertising if the money is paid through the national athletics body.

David Shaw, secretary of the baab, said Monday: "This represents a jump forward but our main concern is that it should be a controlled jump."

It is essential that in any move towards so-called open athletics that governing bodies keep control.

The BAAB has avoided any reference to the money limits which could be paid to athletes.

"All we are trying to do at the moment is to get the subject an international airing," Shaw added. "It could be that in Moscow delegates to the IAAF will say that they are well satisfied with what exists. But it will be useful to establish which way we are going."

The BAAB has suggested that the IAAF should lay down the limits on prize money, that it should not apply to international appearances and that control would be needed to ensure athletes did not desert their country's interests in favor of lucrative meetings.

On the question of appearance money Shaw said: "It is something of an emotive issue. We are looking to set up a situation where it is reduced in significance even if it cannot be eradicated."



APPEAL: Bob Taylor (right), England's wicketkeeper, appeals for a run out decision as New South Wales batsman Trevor Chappell just makes it to safety in the Canberra game that ended Tuesday.

McEnroe untested

Dibbs, Fibak through in Richmond tennis

RICHMOND, Virginia, Jan. 29 (AP) — Fourth-seeded Eddie Dibbs avoided an upset and sixth-ranked Wojtek Fibak of Poland was an easy winner Monday night in the opening round of the 15th annual Richmond Tennis Classic.

Dibbs rallied for a 5-7, 7-6 (7-5), 6-1 decision over Butch Walts in a two-hour match after Fibak advanced with a 6-4, 6-2 triumph over Kevin Curren, the South African who won the 1979 NCAA championship at the University of Texas.

In the second-set tiebreaker, Walts was two points away from sideling Dibbs, but the No. four seed won three straight points, ending the set with a forehand passing shot.

Dibbs had no difficulty in the third set, breaking Walts' serve in the fourth and sixth games. Walts had 17 service aces, but 16 came in the first two sets.

The Polish veteran broke Curren in the first game of the opening set, and the two held service the rest of the way. Fibak broke twice

for a 5-1 lead in the second set. Curren held his serve in the seventh game, but Fibak then served out for the match.

Top-seeded John McEnroe, favored to succeed the absent Bjorn Borg as Richmond champion, will be one of five ranked players to have their first tests Tuesday.

American Roscoe Tanner, seeded second and a late entry, will not play his first-round match until Wednesday.

In Seattle, fourth-seeded Virginia Wade survived a king-sized scare to nip unranked Caroline Stoll 7-5, 7-5 Monday night in the opening round of a women's professional tennis tournament.

In the day's only other matches involving seeded players, No. two Tracy Austin easily disposed of a nervous Mary Lou Platek 6-1, 6-1 in 21 minutes, and No. Seven Virginia Ruzici of Romania whipped Ruta Gerulaitis 6-4, 6-1.

Wade took an early 4-2 lead in the first

match before Stoll used her strong forearm shots and top spins from the baseline to move in front 5-4. Wade won the hard-fought tiebreaker 9-7.

Fourteen-year-old Andreu Jaeger got her second victory as a professional by defeating 31-year-old tour veteran Rosie Casals 6-3, 6-1.

In a match to fill the 32nd slot in the tournament, Betsy Nagelsen scored an easy 6-1, 6-0 victory over Ann Doherty, winner in a local challenge series. Last year in Seattle, Nagelsen was upset by the local challenge winner, Julie Harrington of Spokane.

In earlier first-round matches, Stacy Margolin whipped Tanyu Hurford of South Africa 6-1, 6-1; Bettina Bunge edged Trey Lewis 7-6, 6-4 and Terry Holladay dumped Kate Latham 6-0, 6-7.

The finals are scheduled Sunday.

The tournament is called the Avon Tennis Championships of Seattle.



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Nightmares mar Mexico's oil dream

By Hugh O'Shaughnessy

MEXICO CITY — Like a cautious and conservative man who has just won top prize in a lottery, Mexico is feeling its way after becoming one of the world's most important oil producers.

Euphoria at the thought of the billions of dollars from oil exports is heavily tinged with forebodings. Just over three years ago Mexico was facing financial disaster. The country was spending far more than it was earning, inflation was climbing and the Mexican peso, which had been a strong and stable currency for decades, was tottering.

When the government allowed it to be devalued at the end of 1975 it lost half its value overnight. European and U.S. diplomats looked on the mess with sardonic pity and made disparaging remarks about Latin incompetence.

This year Mexico will be exporting nearly one million barrels of oil a day, not to mention vast quantities of natural gas, and the queue of U.S. and European supplicants waiting on Mexico's doorstep for the privilege of being allowed to buy crude oil at \$32 a barrel is growing.

Japanese and Israelis are doing their best to ingratiate themselves with the country which could be sitting on huge oil and gas supplies.

Investors who in 1967 were rushing to take their last cent out of Mexico are now flocking back. Oil and gas exports this year should be worth more than \$10 billion or about \$150 for each of the 66 million Mexicans. Washington, once dismissive of Mexico, is doing its best to persuade the Mexicans to turn on the taps faster and supply a thirsty U.S. with the fuel that is becoming daily more difficult to buy in the Middle East.

But Mexico has set a production ceiling, no more than 2.25 million barrels a day of oil till 1982, and is not disposed to budge from that figure. Talking to me the other day in his residence of Los Pinos, President Jose Lopez Portillo repeated that Mexico would not raise its production limits.

"It would be nonsensical to twist our oil output merely to satisfy disorderly bilateral demands from the region," he said. In less diplomatic language, Mexico was not going to work its oil wells just to suit the whim of the U.S.

Mexico owes no favors to the Colossus of the North. In 1848 an expanding U.S. seized more than half the country — territory that now comprises California, Oregon, New Mexico and more besides. U.S. troops have several times invaded — the last time in 1917 — and Washington has used diplomatic and business pressure when it has not used its soldiers. The lot of millions of Mexican emigrants who have gone to work in the U.S. has often been a cruel and underpaid one.

Now Mexico has hit the jackpot, the government is determined that it, rather than the U.S., or indeed anyone else, should be the first to benefit. A U.S. government complaint that Mexico had raised its oil price too high — 10 to \$32 a barrel — has brought indignant ripostes.

Not the least remarkable was the comment of Gen. Felix Galvan, the defense secretary, that Mexico should spend more on the military defense of its oil wealth. No Mexican needed to be told whom the general regarded as the potential aggressor.

Other nightmares that mar the oil dream range from the danger that oil money will debauch the country to a further worsening of pollution. Gasoline has already helped to make this city into one of the world's unhealthiest.

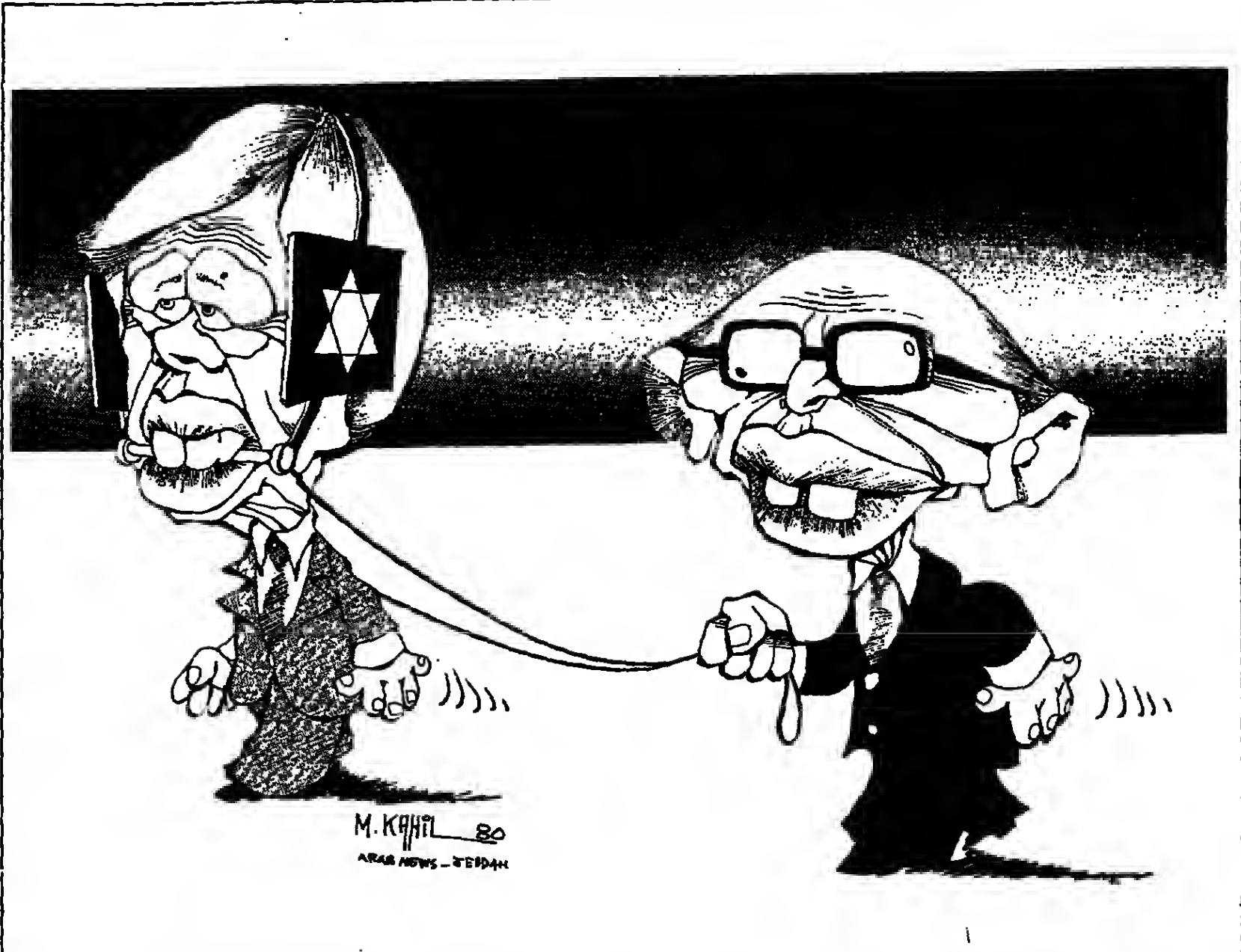
Will not the oil, too, have a disastrous effect on Mexico's industry and its agriculture? Many economists argue that if successive Mexican governments are not extremely clever the new oil wealth will produce so much inflation that the price of Mexican exports other than oil will be uncompetitive.

Nor they say, will the capital-intensive oil industry provide the new jobs needed by a developing country like Mexico, where one-third of the workforce is already idle.

Will not the lure of easy jobs in the oilfields drain more and more people from the land so that the country, which already has to import millions of tons of food every year, will become even less able to feed itself? And will not that in its turn mean that Mexico is forced to become even more dependent on the U.S. and its exports of grain?

Most importantly, is not the oil going to widen the gap between the few Mexicans who are immensely wealthy and the tens of millions who live on or below the poverty line? Can the government change the pattern of development — where rewards go to the wealthy and the lot of the poorest never seems to improve greatly — and use the oil money to help society change for the better?

These and other questions are exercising the minds of thinking Mexicans as the oil wealth rolls in. They console themselves with the thought that if there is anything worse than having the oil money it can only be not having it. — (OFNS)



Military dominate Afghanistan regime

By Ian Mather

KABUL — The new Soviet-sponsored government of Afghanistan has a strong military flavor, indicating the key role that will be assigned to the armed forces in the forthcoming struggle with the rebels.

There are four armed services chiefs in the seven-man presidium of the revolutionary council, the highest state authority, 12 in the revolutionary council itself, and nine in the 36-person central committee of the People's Democratic Party.

Diplomats here see the new government as a mixture of civilian politicians and the military, on the model of Algeria, but think some of the personalities involved have formed alliances that may prove uneasy, leading to further eruptions.

After Babrak Karmal, who is general secretary of the central committee and effective ruler, the strong man is Assadullah Sarwari, also an ex-military man, who later became notorious as head of the former Afghan secret police organization, Kam.

Sarwari, a tall man with a large moustache, is now deputy prime minister, a member of the politburo and vice-president of the revolutionary council, and is thus on all three of the ruling bodies of the state.

The composition of the government clearly reflects the defeat of the Khalq (People) wing of the party at the hands of its rival Parcham (Banner)

section. Hundreds of jailed Parchams have been released and hundreds of Khalquis either killed or imprisoned.

Three new members of the government were in prison on the night of the overthrow of the Amin government by the Russians on Dec. 27.

Sultan Ali Kistmand, who is now a vice-president of the revolutionary council and a deputy prime minister, and Maj.-Gen. Abdul Qader, now a presidium member, had been sentenced to death under Amin and had their sentences commuted to 30 years. Lt.-Col. Muhammad Rafie, the new defense minister, was also given a prison sentence under Amin.

Three other members of the new government were members of the Taraki government, which Amin overthrew. They were sacked by Amin and probably sought refuge in the Soviet embassy. They are Sayed Muhammad Gulabzoi, minister of the interior, Sher Jan Mazdoor, transport minister, and Lt.-Col. Muhammad Aslam Watanjar, who commanded the tank column in the Communist coup against the Daoud regime in April 1978.

Others had been reduced in status by Amin and given ambassadorships. Babrak himself was ambassador in Prague, where he was able to join the Russians in plotting the overthrow of Amin in complete safety.

Nur Ahmad Nur, a member of the politburo and of presidium, and thus another key figure, was ambassador in Washington. The only woman in the government is Anahita Ratebzad, a divorcee and a close friend of Babrak. She is now education minister after being ambassador in Prague.

Ratebzad, an ideologue and a woman of great charm, is a feminist and supporter of programs to encourage adult literacy, and female literacy in particular, despite the fact that one cause of unrest in villages under previous Communist regimes was heavy resistance to female education courses by traditional tribal chiefs.

Babrak himself is regarded as ambitious, charismatic and a brilliant orator. His inept performance at the first press conference he gave to Western journalists is something of a puzzle, but may have been the result of the close presence of Soviet advisers.

He was born in 1929, the son of a major-general, and brought up as a member of the Kabul elite. He went to law school in Kabul and was later imprisoned for four years in a purge of leftists. His split with Taraki was regarded as personal rather than ideological, Taraki being a man of humble origins and of quieter temperament. (OFNS)

STICKING TO PRINCIPLES

The repercussions of the developments in Afghanistan will be wide and will last for a long time. Indeed, one could say that the events in that unfortunate country serve to symbolize a change in the whole tenor of international relations. A new, dangerous phase is starting, and it is fitting that the Arab countries should face its uncertainties by reiterating the principles upon which their policies are to be based.

The first of such principles is the categorical rejection of foreign interference in any country's affairs. This is derived directly from the Arab experience, which has been, since the beginning of this century, one of the search for and the consolidation of independence against foreign interference and domination. Their major battle, that against the Zionist aggressor, is one in which the independent identity of the Palestinian people is at stake.

The second stemming from the above, is that relations to other countries ought to be always based on quality and mutuality of interests. Arabs, in other words, should steer clear of treaties and agreements which would limit their freedom to maneuver in pursuit of their national interests.

Arab lands, it must be made clear to all, is not an arena for the struggle among the superpowers. Many Arab states have in the past been dragged into struggles which were not their own. But the lesson seems to have been learned.

An even harder lesson to learn, but one which is necessary if we are to meet the challenge of the new phase successfully, is that of the priority of the internal front over the external one. External enemies have their real strength in our disunity and internal weakness. Within each of the Arab countries, and then within the collective, a balance between development and stability has to be found; with the need for modernization married to a sense of justice for all. Only then can divisive ideologies be defeated.

Finally, while paying careful attention to developments in areas vital to the Arab world, areas such as Afghanistan or Iraq, the Arab countries must not for a moment forget that their first priority is the struggle against Israel and Zionism in the cause of Palestine and the Palestinian people. This is the concern which has to override and determine every other.

Keeping up 'independence' under apartheid

(Editor's Note: The tribal homelands (Bantustans) of South Africa form the cornerstone of apartheid. The writer outlines their background and prospects.)

By Stanley Uys

By making every African a citizen of one or other homeland, whether he lives there or not, the rulers of South Africa have excluded the entire African population from political power-sharing in the rest of the country.

The homelands are based on the remnants of the old tribal lands. Eventually, they will cover 13.7 per cent of South Africa — for 19,369,000 Africans; 86.3 per cent of the country is reserved for 4,365,000 whites, plus 2,432,000 coloreds (people of mixed descent) and 765,000 Asians.

There are 10 homelands. Three have become "independent" states: Transkei (October 1976), Bophuthatswana (December 1977) and Venda (September 1979). The other seven are "self-governing": KwaZulu, Ciskei, Gazankulu, KaNgwane, Lebowa, Qwaqwa and South Ndebele.

Some of the "self-governing" homelands, like Ciskei, are willing to accept independence. Others, like Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's KwaZulu, do not want it at any price. They say accepting independence would mean selling the African's birthright: his

claim to a share of South Africa as a whole — not only its political institutions, but also its wealth.

Homelands that have accepted independence have their own parliaments, prime ministers, national flags and anthems, diplomats and so forth.

Economically, though, they are tied to Pretoria's apron strings, and are jeered at as "puppets" by most black political leaders.

Bophuthatswana's most recent budget was about \$140 million, of which revenue from its own sources contributed less than \$25 million. Pretoria provides the rest. Fifty per cent of Transkei's budget comes from Pretoria in direct grants; of Venda's \$40 million budget in 1978-79, Pretoria provided \$34 million.

Nor are the homelands recognized by any country other than South Africa; they are not members of the United Nations.

In 1932, a government commission said it was "appalled" by the deterioration of the tribal reserves: "A native area can be distinguished at sight by its barrenness."

The report warned of "demodation, donga (gully) erosion, deleterious plant succession, destruction of woods, drying of springs, robbing the soil of its productive properties, in short the creation of desert conditions."

Conditions are only marginally different today, in spite of Pretoria's efforts to encourage agricultural,

industrial and commercial development.

The tribal lands have never been able to support their populations. The men have been forced by lack of money to leave the lands and work for white employers. A survey of Venda showed only 3 per cent of its men aged 20-24 were in the homeland at any given time.

The following figures give the actual populations of a sample of homelands and, in parentheses, the number working in the "white areas": Bophuthatswana: 1,222,000 (938,900); Transkei: 2,434,000 (1,598,200); KwaZulu: 2,811,400 (2,354,000); Qwaqwa: 92,900 (1,652,100).

All the homelands, except Qwaqwa, are fragmented. The Transkei, with the largest contiguous area, is split in two; Bophuthatswana, once broken up into 19 parts, is still separated into six; KwaZulu is meant to be reduced from 44 parts to 109; Lebowa from 13 to 6.

Three academics (Professors Butler, Rotberg and Adams) wrote in an article published in the United States recently: "It would be difficult to find an African leader, traditional or modern, who regards the present borders of the homelands as legitimate, the size of the homelands as sufficient, or the fragmented quality of the homelands as satisfactory. 'No change, however, is in sight. The homelands policy is not on Prime Minister Botha's list of changes. (OFNS)

saudi press review

A variety of headlines on the Islamabad Islamic Foreign Ministers' Conference appeared in newspapers Tuesday. In a lead story, *Al Nadwa* highlighted the conference's call for Moscow to withdraw its invading forces from Afghanistan. *Al Riyadh* led with a report on five draft resolutions the conference proposed in connection with the total withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan. *Okaz* said to a lead that the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan had taken place with the knowledge of the United States. *Al Medina* quoted a representative of the Afghan Muslim fighters as saying "We have given 300,000 martyrs and we shall not hesitate to give more." *Al Jazirah* highlighted the Council of Ministers' meeting as its lead story, quoting Crown Prince Fahd as saying that continuous support will be available for the development of North Yemen.

All the newspapers splashed the proceedings of the Islamabad conference on their front pages treating it from different angles. In an exclusive front-page story, *Al Jazirah* quoted Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al-Faisal as saying that it would be a mistake for anyone to differentiate between sports and politics. It also highlighted Morocco's welcome of Arab mediation in the Sahara issue. *Al Nadwa* gave front page treatment to the reported entry of an Israeli armed brigade into South Lebanon, while *Okaz* front-paged a report on the Israeli Council of Ministers' discussion of the budget amid sharp differences among the ministers and labor strikes.

The Kuwaiti newspaper reports on the Arab Arms Industry Organization's production of Mirage-111 aircraft and 'Krotal' rockets in the near future appeared prominently in *Al Riyadh*, which also highlighted the

hijacking of a second Lebanese plane within 10 days.

The newspapers mainly devoted their editorials to the Islamabad conference and the normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel. Writing on the Soviet invasion, *Al Riyadh* said that the universal condemnation of the intervention shows that the whole world is aware that old colonialism has not ended, but is coming forward mounted on a Soviet "Trojan horse".

In its view, Marxist ideology is on the brink of bankruptcy whose effects are clearly visible in circles misled by this ideology. However, the Soviet Union's main concern is to spread its ideology through its blatant military presence.

Okaz said the prevailing atmosphere at the Islamabad conference indicated that the Islamic nation was convinced of the need for preparing itself to confront hostile attitudes of the superpowers

working against Islamic interests. The paper agreed with Prince Saud that the Soviet Union's present attitude required the Islamic states to take a firm and resolute stand to confront the challenges. It said that any move considers the higher interests of the Islamic nation must be based on a unified stance. It is a cherished goal which the Islamabad conference is called upon to achieve, said the paper.

In an editorial, *Al Bilad* expressed satisfaction with the deliberations of the Islamabad conference on the method of confronting the Soviet challenge. The trend of the practical action against the challenges, it said, the paper hoped the Islamic states will take effective steps to throw back the Communist invasion from the Afghan Muslims.

Al Medina expressed concern over the normalization of rela-

tions between Egypt and Israel. It said that the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan as well as the Egyptian government's move toward normalization of its relations with the Israeli enemy had both aimed at humiliating the Muslims and hurting the interests of Islam. The paper felt that the dangers of the Egyptian move were no less significant than those emanating from the Soviet aggression on Afghanistan.

The paper said that the Arab and Islamic war against the Communist invasion was as serious as its battle with Zionist forces which are striving to alienate Egypt from the Arab and Islamic world. Those who refuse to denounce the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan are equal in their crime to those who keep quiet on Egypt's separate peace treaty with Israel, said the paper, adding that Zionism and Communism are the arch enemies of Islam.



هكذا من الاصل

The fascination of pretty rocks

By Jean Grant

DHAHRAN — In the alley which runs past some of the expensive jewelry shops of old Alkhobar, an old Yemeni in kaffiyeh and winter thobe. Within his reach lie a few hundred gemstones: Arabia's fiery Qaysuma diamonds, Afghanistan's speckled lapis lazuli, Yemen's agates, "topaz," goldstones, moonstones, turquoise and garnets. At prayer time, the merchant folds the carpets over so that only a small mound is a clue to the gems beneath, and leaving them unattended, goes off to pray.

The fancy shops in this alley are often empty, but in front of this man, who refused to divulge his name, there is always an eager crowd drawn by the glitter of stones in the sunlight. A soldier watches nonchalantly as customers crouch on the ground and examine the stones.

Twenty riyals will buy a well-polished and faceted Qaysuma diamond or a cut stone of lapis lazuli, and SR 100 will purchase a small handful of gemstones.

Five miles away from the commercial hub-hub of Alkhobar, lives Dr. Don Johnson, gemologist and professor of geology at Dhahran's University of Petroleum and Minerals (UPM). In a recent address to a UPM audience he listed beauty, and durability as the requirements for a gemstone.

"No one wants to bother with a stone that he personally does not feel is beautiful. And if everyone can have a certain stone, then no one wants it."

Diamonds, emeralds, sapphires, and rubies are expensive because they are rare. Stones more easily found, such as agate and smoky quartz, are cheap.

Gems are sold by weight, measured by the carat which is one-fifth of a gram. The carat is not to be confused with the term karat, spelled with "a k," which is a measure of the purity of gold, 24 karat being unalloyed gold.

The prices of gems, Dr. Johnson says, increase rapidly with weight. "If one carat costs \$ 1,000, then you might logically think that a 2 carat stone of the same quality would be valued at \$ 2,000, but it is likely to be listed in the region of \$ 4,000, while a 4 carat stone would cost in the vicinity of \$ 16,000. And once one goes beyond 3 or 4 carats in size, the price goes up at a staggering rate so that by the time you ask for quotes on a 20, 30, or 40 carat stone of good quality, you find that there is no price apart from whatever you can work out with the seller."

Even when one pays a fair price for stones, jewelry is not a particularly good investment. This is because the customer normally has to buy at retail and sell at wholesale unless he is lucky enough to sell to another person.

"The stone has to appreciate more than the jeweler's markup before you get a penny," explains Johnson.

The rate of appreciation would have to be very fast indeed to compensate for the mar-

kup which is around 150 to 200 per cent for small stones and 50 per cent for large ones. The higher markup on smaller stones means one does best in investing in the larger stones.

One change in the jewelry market over recent years is that the great divide between precious and semi-precious stones is no longer as clear-cut as it used to be. In the late 1800s and early part of this century only diamonds, rubies sapphires, emeralds and some opals were classed as precious stones. All others were dismissed as semi-precious. Now the sharp price break between precious and semi-precious stones has blurred considerably.

Diamonds remain the most valuable stone.



but only so long as one is dealing with small and medium weight stones. Once the weight exceeds one carat, a clear well-colored emerald is the most valuable of stones. An emerald of five to 10 carats is worth many times more than a diamond of comparable weight. The ruby takes second place in value among the large stones, the diamond follows in third place and sapphires, true alexandrites and topaz are close behind.

Most nations have a few gems and Saudi Arabia is no exception. Low grade amethyst has been found on the western side of the Kingdom.

Amazonite has also been found, as has peridot, but of small crystals and low quality. Dr. Johnson remembers a geologist friend telling him where gem quality peridot was to be found. A field trip was planned, but when Johnson called after an absence from the Kingdom, he learned his friend had died. The knowledge of the spot where the rich and rare gem lay hidden died with him.

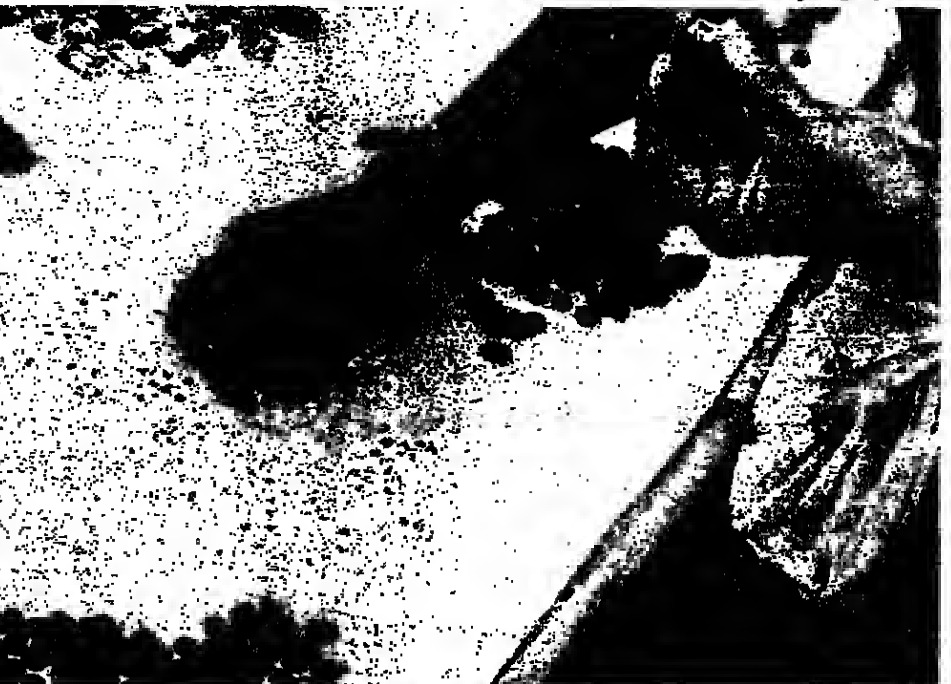
Near Abha are beryl crystals, varieties of which are emerald and aquamarine and close to Taif, Johnson has seen scattered crystals of garnet.

Although the Kingdom has not yet been thoroughly explored for gemstones, anyone who has been here for some time has heard of Qaysuma diamonds. Hunting for these near the settlement of Qaysuma on the tapline 250 kilometers north of Dhahran has been an adventure since the time of the early Aramians. You search for the Qaysuma diamonds at dawn by walking facing the sun which reflects off the stones. Later on in the day, the rough surface of these lumps, which are sometimes as big as hen eggs does not shine.

Over a period of 3½ years, I must have evaluated more than 50 stones using this method," Dr. Johnson adds wryly, "I never had one sink on me."

A popular material used to make fake diamonds is cubic zirconia. It is the most realistic and most handsome of the fakes. Natural white zircons have always been sold as substitutes for diamonds, but now a different crystal form of the material is used. It is so like a diamond that many jewelers have been fooled, mainly because its dispersion and index of refraction are similar to those of the natural diamond. An accurate determination of its specific gravity, however, will expose it as a fake.

Misnomers abound. The very large, perfect



and it is easy to tread on them without recognizing them.

Stones similar to the Qaysuma diamond are found near Khamis Mushayt in the rugged highlands of the Asir.

The Qaysuma diamond, however, is a misnomer. It is not a diamond at all but a colorless variety of quartz known in the gem trade as rock crystal or rhinestone.

Dr. Johnson worked some years ago in Zambia and Liberia, famous diamond smuggling areas.

"Every few days someone would bring me a stone he had bought or was thinking about buying and ask me to determine whether it was true or fake. So I developed a simple test. Diamonds have a density 3.48 times as heavy as water. Most materials used to imitate diamonds are much lighter. So I found a liquid — methylene iodide — with a density of 3.32. When ever anyone brought me a stone, I would drop it in the liquid. If the stone floated, it couldn't possibly be a diamond.

"rubies" throughout history have all been spinels. Goldstone, one of the stones on the carpet of the Alkhobar merchant, is really a synthetic developed by the Italians through a process which distributes tiny crystals of copper through the glass. Smoky quartz, "a dime a dozen" according to Johnson, is widely sold as topaz, even innocently by merchants who have never seen true topaz, which is so rare that it is in the price range of rubies and sapphires.

The Alexandrites sold throughout the Middle East and especially in Egypt are imitations.

"They are essentially synthetic corundum colored like alexandrites, says Johnson.

Genuine alexandrite changes color from a very dark green in daylight to a resplendent red under artificial light. The imitation changes from a blue color in daylight to a purplish red under artificial light. This is one instance when it is easy to distinguish between real and fake.

An old man of Al Khobar with his gems

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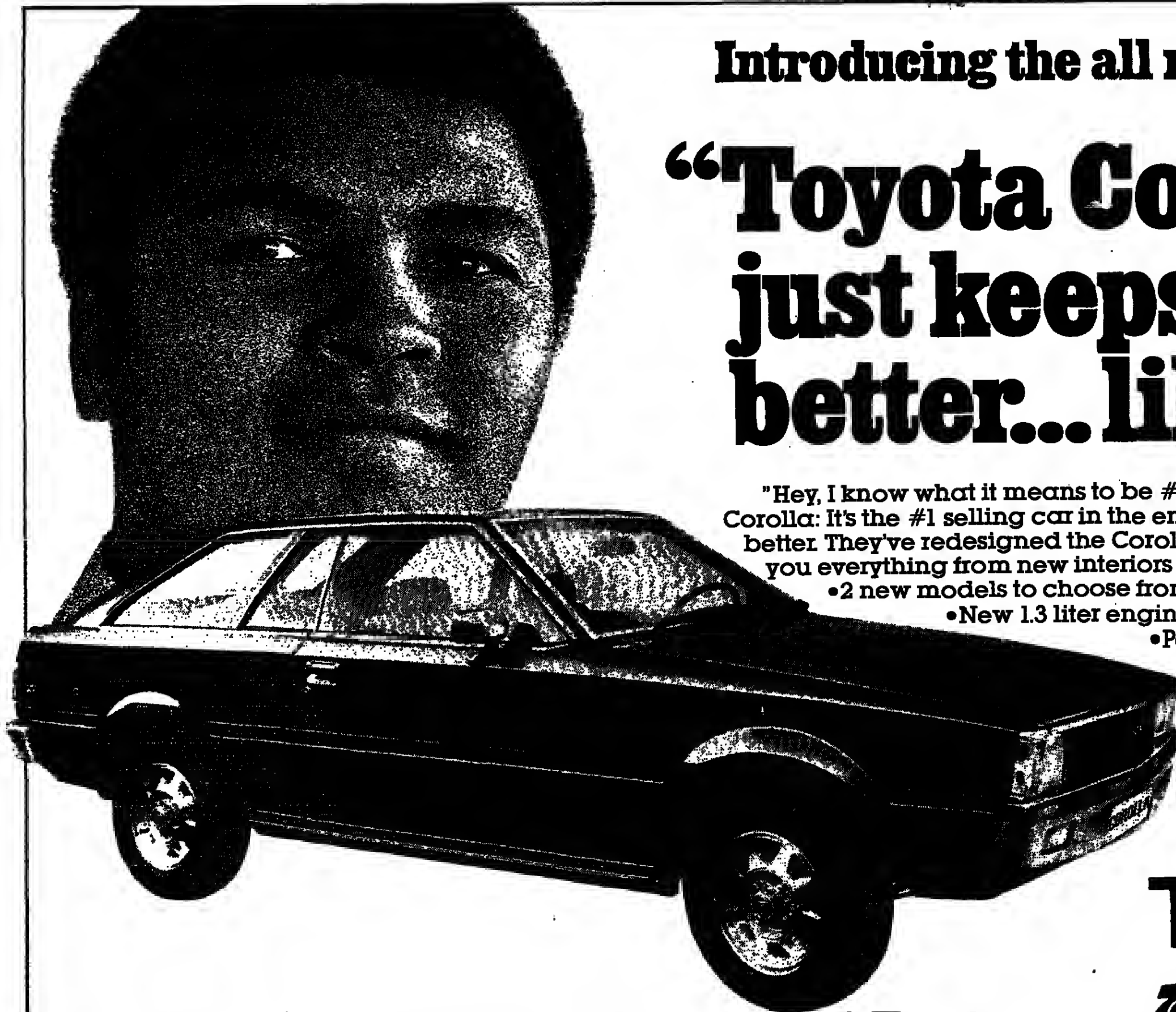
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China: economy heals, living standards rise, past turmoils fade from memory

HONG KONG, Jan. 29 (LAT) — China shut down or reorganized more than 2,000 inefficient factories and industrial plants in 1979 as part of its drive for economic modernization, the official New China News Agency has announced.

In a series of progress reports on what it called "the first year of economic readjustment," the news agency also disclosed that jobs had been found for 7 million unemployed city dwellers, but it also admitted that unemployment remains "a serious problem," especially among the young.

The Chinese did not reveal a figure for overall unemployment, but on the basis of earlier reports putting the number of Chinese out of work at 20 million, foreign economists were calculated that the jobless rate was running between 13 per cent and 15 per cent, extraordinarily high for a country that ensures its citizens employment as a constitutional right.

Aside from the nagging unemployment problem, the picture that emerges from the year-end outpouring of statistics from Peking

is that of an economy that has largely recovered from the ravages of past political upheaval and is slowly upgrading the national standard of living.

In 1979, China registered a 30 per cent jump in trade volume, bigger supplies of consumer goods, higher incomes for peasants and city dwellers alike and the largest grain harvest in the history of the world, 315 million metric tons, exceeding even the most optimistic projections.

Forty per cent of the work force will be granted pay increases this month, retroactive to November, that will push the average worker's annual income to \$462, up from \$436 in 1978, the news agency said. It will be the second general wage increase since the 1976 death of Mao Zedong.

Rural incomes continue to lag far behind urban, and remain pitifully small by Western standards. Vice Premier Kang Shien told the New China News Agency that because of new policies allowing peasants to work small private plots of land and sell their produce at free markets, the average annual cash income

of China's 800 million peasants increased \$3.60 last year, to \$52.80.

The figures alone may exaggerate the degree of rural poverty. Many peasant families have two or more wage-earners and they are paid primarily in grain and other crops, not cash, when the produce of communal fields is divided. Rural incomes, though, are rising faster than urban, according to Chinese economists.

In the cities, the latest wage hike has fueled a burst of consumer spending that pushed retail sales up by at least 10 per cent in 1979 and created unprecedented demand for such symbols of the good life as television sets, tape recorders and electric fans, the news agency reported.

A survey of Peking by the agency revealed that 35 per cent of the families in the capital now own television sets, and nearly everyone else has access to TV at his factory, office or school.

"The time is drawing near when a TV set will be a household necessity," a spokesman for a municipal electronic apparatus company said, "just as bicycles, sewing machines, wrist watches and transistor radios became popular in the 1960s."

In the first 11 months of 1979, the agency reported that 210,000 television sets were sold in Peking, up from 70,000 in 1978 and 40,000 in 1977. About 20,000 of the sets were color models, retailing for the equivalent of \$666.

Yet production still falls far short of demand for all major consumer goods, the agency said, and anyone who wants to buy a television set or a bicycle must first obtain permission from his workplace. Rather than trust the market mechanism, China relies on each factory and office to decide which of its workers most deserves a chance to make a major purchase.

Although spending patterns in Peking, China's most prosperous city, may not be typical of the entire country, there is other evidence of a general shift upwards in living standards.

1979 M.E. investments reached \$40b

LONDON, Jan. 29 (R) — The Middle East contracted for \$40 billion of major new business ventures last year, more than five per cent up on 1978, according to a top regional business magazine, the *Middle East Economic Digest* (MEED).

The London-based weekly said in a review of big construction and services contracts that Saudi Arabia, as in the previous year, dominated the market, awarding during the year contracts to local and foreign firms worth \$16.7 billion more than 40 per cent of the total.

Turkey seeks more imports in '80

ANKARA, Jan. 29 (R) — Turkey plans to increase its imports from \$5 billion last year to \$7 billion in spite of its huge foreign trade deficit.

The government of Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel is to encourage an import drive with the aim of increasing production, according to a report in the official gazette. The right-wing government last Thursday announced measures designed to stimulate the Turkish economy.

The Turkish lira was devalued by 33 per cent and the prices of most consumer goods,

Libya plans oil increase to Spain

MADRID, Jan. 29 (R) — Libyan oil exports to Spain could double if Madrid maintains a policy favorable to the Arab cause but relations would be completely reviewed if it recognized Israel, a senior Libyan official said.

Chevron seeks Sudan minerals

SUDAN, Jan. 29 (AP) — Chevron and the Sudanese government Monday signed an agreement for exploration and exploitation of minerals in the south western Sudan region of Hofrat, El Nihass, the Sudanese news agency reported.

Chevron, a subsidiary of Standard Oil of California, is to pay expenses for the search for uranium, copper and gold within a maximum amount of half a million dollars annually.

Sudan and Chevron are to open negotiations on the commercial exploitation of the minerals when found, the agency said. The agreements, was signed here by Mining Minister Sherif El-Tubani and Chevron local manager James Payne.

Syed Jamaluddin Taher son of Syed Abdulgaffar Indian National bearing passport No. J 934194 issued at Madras (India) on 27th July 1974 hereby declared that he has changed his name as: Taher Bin Abdul Gaffar Essam Abdul Aziz. So, for future I should be called with my new name.

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HUSKY LATHE: The 'Husky,' a new computer numerically controlled turning machine has been designed in Britain to meet the requirement for a simple automatic lathe that incorporates modern technology yet avoids unnecessary refinements. The machine can be ordered to turn three maximum lengths of 500, 950 and 1450 mm.

Won't load Soviet cargo Union rejects end to boycott

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 29 (AP) — Longshoremen Moved vowed to defy an arbitrator's order that waterfront unions in the nation's second busiest port call off their boycott of cargo and ships bound for Russia.

It was the first test of the boycott by Longshoremen on the eastern and Gulf coasts who have refused to handle Russian cargo because of the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

A spokesman for the New Orleans Steamship Association said Monday the group of agents and owners would wait to see if Longshoremen reject assignments to work the Greek flag freighter *Julia L.*, waiting to be loaded with grain for Russia.

"The association called for arbitration and the arbitrators have ruled," said the spokesman. "The people are expected to be there to load the ship...we anticipate they will abide by the ruling."

"We're not going to comply with it," said President Alcea Honore of International Longshoremen's Association local 1419, whose 1,900 active members constitute the largest I.L.A. local in the southern United States.

The reviews, covering 26 countries stretching from Mauritania to Afghanistan, showed that Japan was the biggest contractor in the Middle East, winning new business in 1979 worth \$6.8 billion.

Although the major oil-exporting countries accounted for four-fifths of all 1979 contracts, the biggest single contract was awarded by Egypt. It was a \$1.8 billion deal signed with a consortium of West German, Austrian and French companies to improve and expand Cairo's telephone system.

Foreign concerns were allowed to take shares up to 45 per cent in key sectors of the economy, including mining, agriculture, iron and steel production, and automobile manufacture.

Turkey is currently paying back \$14 billion in external debts, and a further \$1.9 billion. In non-guaranteed debts which foreign firms considered all but lost until last Thursday's measures offered some hope of recouping the money.

Chahat, Secretary for external communications, told a news conference Monday that talks were going on to increase Libya's oil supplies to Spain, now totalling five million tons a year.

Market loses but edges to positive close

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 — After a negative opening, stocks edged higher throughout Monday morning and mid-afternoon hours, finally breaking through to the positive side in early afternoon trading continuing to gain up by slightly more than 4 points and began to give up some of its gains to close up on the day 2.39 to 878.50. Volume of trading was 53.83 million shares and gainers outpaced losers 867 to 675 with 364 issues unchanged. The Dow Jones Transports gained 1.41 to 277.07 and the Dow Jones Industrials, which was positive throughout the day, closed up .17 to 107.75 news on the day. Productivity fell 1.6 percent for the 4th qtr., President Carter submitted \$615.8 billion budget with a projected 3.3 percent rise in defense spending, 15.8 billion deficit, machine tool orders declined 9.4 percent in December mainly due to holidays, used machinery orders down 3.6 percent from a year earlier and U.S. reserve assets fell \$234 million in December. The price of gold closed at \$620 on the Toronto exchange.

Most advanced issues on the day being Getty Oil 8 1/4 to 92 1/4, A.E. Staley 5 1/4 to 44 1/4, Marathon Oil 5 1/4 to 64, Superior Oil 5 1/4 to 133, CPC Intl. Inc. 4 1/4 to 70 1/4, Texas Inst. 4 1/4 to 103 1/4, Sunshine Mining 4 1/4 to 79 1/4, McDonnell Douglas 4 1/4 to 50 1/4, Std. of Ohio 4 to 181 and Utd. Energy Resources 3 1/4 to 67 1/4.

Most declined issues on the day being Texas Pacific Land Tr. 3 1/4 to 97 1/4, Data Terminal Sys. 1/4 to 35 1/4, Loews Corp. 2 1/4 to 71 1/4, KLM Royal Dutch Air 2 1/4 to 36 1/4, Amstar Corp 2 1/4 to 28 1/4, Northern Telecom 2 to 43, Heda mining 1 1/4 to 43 1/4, Handy and Harman 1 1/4 to 43, Esterline Corp. 1 1/4 to 38 1/4 and Texas Oil and Gas 1 1/4 to 29 1/4.

Growth and glamour improved with J and J up 1/4 to 77, Baxter Labs lost 1/4 to 43 1/4, Digital Equip. up 1/4 to 73 1/4, Honeywell up 1/4 to 92 IBM up 1/4 to 71 1/4, Sperry Corp. up 1/4 to 59 1/4, Xerox up 1/4 to 67 1/4, Tektronix down 1/4 to 36, Motorola up 3/4 to 59 1/4, Hewlett Packard up 1/4 to 66 1/4, Philip Morris 1 1/4 to 34 1/4 and ABC up 1/4 to 35 1/4.

Energy issues, Atlantic Richfield 3 1/4 to 92 1/4, Mobil up 2 to 57 1/4, Dresser up 1/4 to 57 1/4, Hughes Tool up 2 1/4 to 59 1/4 and Murphy Oil up 3 1/4 to 101 1/4.

Basic industry issues closed mixed with Colt Ind. down 1/4 to 50 1/4, National Steel down 1/4 to 31 1/4, Allied Chem up 1/4 to 53, Gr. Northern Nekoosa up 1 to 33 1/4, and Fine. Fac. down 1/4 to 37, Chrysler gained 1/4 to 1/4 in the auto sector.

Supplied by Merrill Lynch International and Co. P.O. Box 5399, Bahrain.

Saudi Arabian Government Tenders

Authority	Description	No. of Tender	Price SR	Closing Date
Municipality of Jeddah	Construction of two units of airconditioned glass houses in the desert park at Kilo 12, Mecca highway	26	3000	Feb. 17
" "	Supply of various plants for decoration	27	2000	Feb. 24
Ministry of Defense & Aviation	Catering for personnel in Jeddah and Taif for 80/81	15	100	Feb. 18
Municipality of Al-Khobar	Supply of insecticides and related equipment		300	Feb. 17
" "	Operation and maintenance of the city's electrical network		1000	Feb. 17
" "	Maintenance of roads in the town and suburbs		1500	Feb. 17

Foreign Exchange Rates

Quoted at 7:00 P.M. Tuesday

	SAMA	Cash	Transfer
U.S. Dollar	3.36	3.371	3.3625
Pound Sterling	7.66	7.68	7.61
Deutsche Mark (100)	194.00	196.00	194.20
Swiss F (100)	209.00	213.50	206.80
French F (100)	83.00	83.50	83.10
Italian Lira (10,000)	83.00	41.00	42.00
Lebanese Lira (100)	42.00	103.20	102.80
Syrian Lira (100)		82.00	86.60
Egyptian Pound		4.59	4.52
Kuwaiti Dinar		12.45	12.30
Jordanian Dinar		11.45	11.43
Emirates Dirham (100)		90.50	90.10
Qatari Riyal (100)		90.92	91.95
Bahraini Dinar		9.00	8.96
Iranian Riyal (100)		25.00	—
Iraqi Dinar (100)		10.00	—
Yemeni Riyal (100)		—	74.10
Moroccan Dirham (100)		85.00	91.00
Indian Rupee (100)		—	42.35
Pakistani Rupee (100)		—	34.15
Gold kg.		73,900.00	—
10 Tolas bar		8,600.00	—
Silver kg.		—	—
Japanese Yen (1,000)	14.40	—	14.15
Canadian Dollar	2.90	—	—
Belgian Franc (1,000)	120.00	—	—
Dutch Guilder (1,000)	176.00	—	176.00
Spanish Peso	—	50.00	51.50
Greek Drachma (1,000)	—	82.00	—
Philippines Peso (1,000)	—	—	46.00
Singapore	—	—	1.58

Cash and Transfer rates supplied by Al-Rajhi Company for Currency Exchange and Commerce, Gabel St., Jeddah — Tel: 23815.

PORTS AUTHORITY

JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT
SHIPS MOVEMENTS UPTO 0700 HOURS
ON THE 29TH JANUARY, 1980
11TH RABI AWAL, 1400

Berth	Vessel	Agent	Cargo	Arrival
3.	Atlantic Freezer	O.C.E.	Frozen Chicken	24.1.80
4.	Cahr Ly	Abdulla	Contra/Steel/Gen.	25.1.80
5.	Northern Ice	O.C.E.	Frozen Chicken/Eggs	27.1.80
6.	Eugania S.		Barley	25.1.80
7.	Embricos	Alphe	Barley	24.1.80
8.	Marina J. Lemos	Gulf	Barley	28.1.80
9/10.	Nordlyn	Orri	Barley	28.1.80
11.	Barber Nera	Barber	Vehicles/Contra/Gan.	28.1.80
12.	Meldiva Venture	O.C.Trade	Sesame Seeds	28.1.80
13.	Sky Reefer	El Hawi	Bananas	27.1.80
14.	Barge MG 338-1	Gulf	Building Materials	18.1.80
15.	Novi T	El Hawi	Reefer	27.1.80
16.	Medecament Carrier	Rolaco	Bulk Cement	27.1.80
17.	La Costa	Alasab	Bulk Cement	26.1.80
18.	Hemid	Feyez	Durre/Melon Seeds	27.1.80
19.	Elger	Alasada	Contra/General	28.1.80
20.	Meridien Ice	O.C.Trade	Frozen Chicken/Eggs	26.1.80
21.	Al Mona	Star	Tiles	7.1.80
22.	Imperia	A.E.T.	Fruits	27.1.80
23.	Pleias	O.C.E.	General	27.1.80
24.	Blua Sea	O.C.E.	Tiles	11.1.80
25.	Aeolian Star	Alpha	Barley	24.1.80

KING ABDUL AZIZ PORT, DAMMAM

SHIP MOVEMENTS UPTO 0700 HOURS
ON 11.3.1400/28.1.1980
CHANGES PAST 24 HOURS

4.	Karl Marx	Kanoo	gen/Sugar	28.1.80
10.	New Beach	Gulf	Loading Uraa	20.1.80
16.	Ravidae	Gulf	Generals/Sugar	25.1.80
22.	Finn Orient	S.M.C.	Loading Empt. Comts.	29.1.80
26.	Al Curain	Kanoo	Lifa Shaeps	28.1.80
27.	Melina	U.E.P.	Rice/General	27.1.80
28.	Silver Bay	Kanoo	General	25.1.80
30.	Kallit Island	U.E.P.	Contra/General	28.1.80
31.	Kao Mu	Algosab	General	28.1.80
34.	Ever More		General	28.1.80
36.	Acendant	Kanoo	Cement in Bulk	28.1.80
38.	Pelous	S.M.C.	Barts in Bulk	28.1.80
39.	Domantonio Botelho	Kanoo	Lash Barges	28.1.80

VESSEL AT ANCH:				
Stonewall Jackson	Kanoo	Life Sheepers		28.1.80

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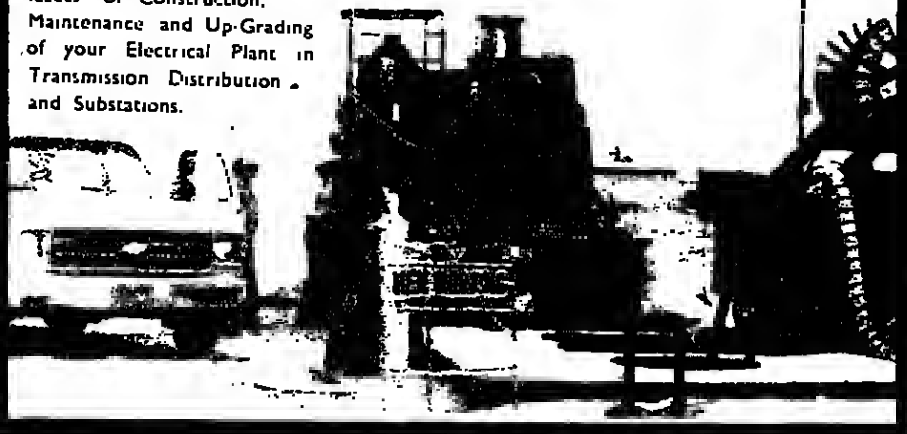
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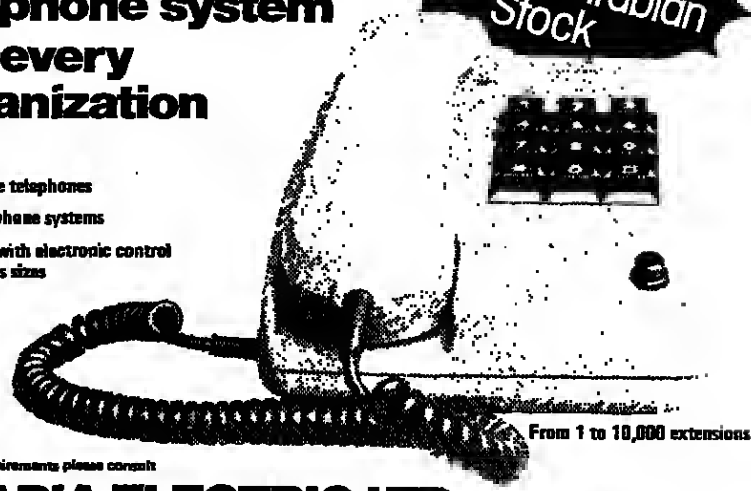
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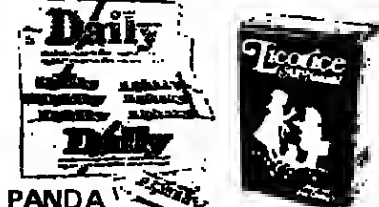
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U.S. diplomats flee Iran as Canada shuts embassy

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (Agencies) — About half a dozen American diplomats were smuggled out of Iran early Tuesday when Canada closed down its embassy, U.S. officials said.

The diplomats had been in hiding at the Canadian mission at the time Iranian militants seized the U.S. Embassy in Tehran on Nov. 4, the officials said.

In Ottawa, an external affairs department spokesman said the government would neither confirm nor deny the report.

"We have no comment to offer at the moment," she said.

According to government spokesmen, the last batch of four Canadian diplomats, includ-

Big military budget crucial, Brown says

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (R) — The United States faces almost unprecedented military challenges around the world and may well be at a critical turning point in its history, Defense Secretary Harold Brown said Tuesday.

"We must now decide whether we intend to remain the strongest nation in the world," Brown said as he outlined the Carter administration's arguments for a \$1.00 billion in defense spending over the next five years.

"The alternative is to let ourselves slip into inferiority, into a position of weakness in a harsh world where principles unsupported by power are victimized, and to become a nation with more of a past than a future," he told the House of Representatives Armed Services Committee.

Brown said growing Soviet power had been accompanied by an increased readiness by the Kremlin to project its influence beyond traditional borders, especially with its "blatant and brutal invasion" of Afghanistan.

"As a result of these developments, our defense establishment could be faced with an almost unprecedented number of demands, and some of these demands could arise more or less simultaneously," Brown said.

His assessment, one of the gloomiest in years, was presented in his annual report to the House Committee on the military position of the U.S.

The document argued the administration's case for raising defense spending by \$15 billion to a record \$142.7 billion for the financial year beginning next October.

Brown said the president's budget announced Monday was "right and necessary for the security of our country."

The plan emphasizes developing forces which could be rushed to such potential trouble spots as the Gulf, the major passageway for oil exports to the West.

The budget also provides for heavy spending on the new MX Mobile Missile System designed to keep the U.S. arsenal safe from a Soviet knockout blow, even though the MX Plan may have to be changed if the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT II) is not ratified by Congress.

President Carter temporarily withdrew SALT II from Senate consideration after the Soviet move into Afghanistan last month.

Restless Mugabe officials can bolt party, decree says

SALISBURY, Jan. 29 (AP) — A special decree is to be published here "in two or three days time" effectively allowing dissent officials of Robert Mugabe's party to oppose the party in next month's elections, a British spokesman said.

Sixty-four of 71 former top politicians and military commanders detained since 1977 for allegedly plotting to overthrow Mugabe's leadership returned here Monday in a British Royal Air Force plane from Mozambique.

The British governor, Lord Soames, who has sweeping powers, was to sign the ordinance allowing candidates who couldn't register for elections earlier this month to put their names forward, the spokesman said.

The move was expected to attract some of the dissidents in Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Union (Patriotic Front faction) to join other parties for the British-supervised Feb. 27-29 elections, observers said.

British sources said diplomatic efforts were being made through the Mozambique and Zambian governments for the return of an undisclosed number of other detainees.

The dissidents were released from two detention centers in Mozambique following talks between British, Mozambique and ZANU officials.

In another development, British sources confirmed that 153 unnamed guerrillas, bound by the cease-fire to remain in one of 14 assembly camps under the watch of Commonwealth monitors during the cease-fire, were detained by police as they tried to drive into Salisbury in two buses Tuesday for a big rally to welcome Mugabe. They are expected to be returned to their Fxotrot base camp

ing Ambassador Ken Taylor, left Tehran Monday for an unknown destination in Europe. Canadian consular and trade officers had left earlier.

On Tuesday, President-elect Abolhassan Bani Sadr of Iran rejected a U.S. offer of military and economic aid if the American hostages in Tehran are freed, but U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance offered to work with him to secure the release of the captives.

Bani Sadr told the French newspaper *Le Monde* in an interview that Washington's offer of aid once the hostages are freed was "unacceptable."

"A dependent country is particularly vulnerable to the dominating power. Certainly we intend to resist Russian expansionism, but we are not going to give that to the Americans as a pretext for retaking a foothold here," he said.

He acknowledged that "the Russians are at our doors. If they succeed in reaching the warm seas — the Persian Gulf — they would control not only Iran but the whole of the Middle East and the Indian subcontinent."

He said to secure the release of the approximately 50 Americans held prisoner in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran since Nov. 4, "the American government must first of all issue a declaration acknowledging the crimes it committed in Iran through the imperial regime, as well as our right to begin proceedings against the Shah and his followers."

"The problem of the hostages can then be easily resolved," he said.

Vance, in an interview with the Associated Press in Washington, said U.S. officials "remain ready to work with the Iranian leaders towards a solution of the present crisis...we hope that Iran will decide to end the crisis so that it can begin to address the serious threats and problems which Iran faces."

Vance said these were not only domestic "but from outside the borders as a result of actions which the Soviets have taken on invading Afghanistan."

He also said the sanctions the administration of President Jimmy Carter threatened to impose against Iran have become irrelevant because the U.S. boycott of Iranian oil and the freezing of Iranian government funds in U.S. banks have virtually stopped U.S.-Iranian trade.

The Tehran newspaper *Kayhan* reported that Iran has decided to replace the dollar with other foreign currencies in import transactions to reduce economic dependence on the United States. It said all American bank branches in Iran have been closed and U.S. managers ordered to leave.

Meanwhile, an Iranian firing squad executed six persons found guilty of "killing innocent people and carrying out armed robberies," Tehran radio said Tuesday.

The broadcast said the six were executed Monday night in Tehran.

Additionally, Tehran radio, revolutionary court has announced that police constable Seyyed Jalil Ol-Sadat Maclum Hoseyni Azgomi, accused of the murder of the martyr Ahmad Atao Qarib, was sentenced and executed Tuesday at Rasht Naval Base, on the Caspian Sea.

More than 700 persons have been executed in Iran since Ayatollah Khomeini's Islamic revolution overthrew Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi's regime last February.



COMFORT AT DEATH: A civil defense worker comforts a dying woman in Silvertown, South Africa. The woman was hit by bullets when police stormed a bank where she and 24 others were being held hostage by black guerrillas. The guerrillas were killed in the attack.

Rallies after Monday's fall

Gold gains \$ 50 world wide

LONDON, Jan. 29 (R) — Gold fluctuated further on world bullion markets Tuesday, rallying to gain \$ 50 an ounce after an equivalent fall Monday.

It was fixed in the London market Tuesday afternoon at \$ 674.25 an ounce after opening in both London and Zurich at \$ 645 an ounce following an upsurge in Far Eastern markets.

The price of gold on the Hong Kong market closed at \$ 646 an ounce, compared with the New York closing price of \$ 639.5 Monday night.

During the day, dealers reported the price dropped by a few dollars after news that the International Monetary Fund was to discuss continuing its gold sales, due to end this May.

But the price rallied to close more than \$ 28 an ounce up on Monday.

Dealers said Tuesday's price rise in London from the Monday afternoon fix of \$ 624 was partly stimulated by President Jimmy Carter's announcement Monday of higher U.S. defense spending.

The unprecedented boom in the gold prices over the past few months has been largely fueled by fears of world economic and political upheavals.

Anxiety over a possible U.S.-Soviet clash over Afghanistan pushed the price of gold above \$ 500 an ounce earlier this month after starting the year at around \$ 500.

Worries over the effects on the world economy of higher oil prices were also partly to blame for the recent sharp increases in the gold price.

But announcement of price increases by at least three oil-producing states Tuesday, appeared to have had little effect on the markets, dealers said.

On the foreign exchange markets, however, the pound sterling surged ahead after coming under heavy pressure due to a difficult strike in Britain's vital steel industry.

The news underpinned the currency of Britain's oil-backed economy and the pound was trading on European markets Tuesday afternoon at \$ 2.26 compared with Monday night's closing price of \$ 2.2432, dealers said.

The dollar was steady against most other major currencies, trading at 1.7355 West German marks (1.7370 at Monday night's close), 1.613 Swiss francs (1.6175), and 239.10 Japanese yen (240.12).

Tuesday's closing gold prices in dollars per troy ounce:

London	674.25
Paris	656.92
Frankfurt	678.00
Zurich	675.00
Hong Kong	643.52



ROUSING WELCOME: Guerrilla leader Robert Mugabe (center foreground) raises a black power salute to a large crowd of supporters in Salisbury. He returned recently from exile in Mozambique. The leader was guarded heavily after police received several assassination threats.

Europeans seek 'common stand' on Olympics

ROME, Jan. 29 (Agencies) — The presidents of the Olympic committees of a dozen Western European countries will meet in Frankfurt at the end of the week to seek "a common stand" on the Moscow games, the president of the Italian Olympic Committee said here Tuesday.

Franco Carraro said the meeting in Frankfurt Friday and Saturday will be attended by the nine Olympic Committees of the European Economic Community countries and by representatives of other Western European countries.

Carraro said there were indications that 15 countries would be represented at the meeting, but would not indicate which other countries were expected to attend besides the EEC.

"We hope to come up with a common stand on the Moscow Olympics," Carraro said. "It would be unfortunate if Western Europe were divided over this issue."

Carraro had announced on Monday that Italy will take part in the Olympic games in Moscow unless the International Olympic Committee decided to call them off or transfer them elsewhere.

Carraro has been a staunch advocate of an autonomous decision by sports authorities on the issue, rejecting any political interference. "Only members of the national Olympic committees will be at the meeting in Frankfurt," he said.

Italian sources stressed the meeting had been called at such an early date to precede the talks of European sports ministers, expected for next week in Strasbourg.

Carraro had received the green light for the Moscow games in a meeting Monday with Italian Premier Francesco Cossiga, just back home from a trip to the United States and talks with President Jimmy Carter.

Carraro said Cossiga's cabinet was "deeply concerned" about the international political situation with the Soviet action in Afghanistan and the crackdown on dissidents, but it did not want to interfere with sports activities and the decisions of the Italian committee.

"To go or not to go to Moscow does not mean to approve or not approve the policy of that country," Carraro said.

Meanwhile, the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee has voted 14-0 to urge American athletes and sports fans not to attend the Moscow games if the International Olympics Committee allows the games to proceed.

The panel called on the international committee to agree to the request made by the U.S. Olympic Committee on Saturday that the games be canceled or transferred if Soviet troops remain in Afghanistan beyond the Feb. 20 deadline set by U.S. President Jimmy Carter.

The Senate committee also urged that the IOC "give urgent consideration to the creation of permanent homes for the summer and winter Olympic games, including one in Greece, the country of their origin."

The resolution then went to the full Senate, where favorable consideration was expected. The Senate resolution differs somewhat from one that the House of Representatives passed last week, 386-12.

That measure calls on the U.S. Olympics Committee to take no part in the Moscow games and to organize alternative games with cooperating countries if the International Olympics Committee rejects the idea of canceling or transferring the games.

The international committee has said it is committed to holding the games in Moscow. The committee vote came after Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher restated the Carter administration's objection to going ahead with the Moscow games.

Christopher said a refusal to compete in Moscow will "send a signal to the Soviets that the United States will only send our athletes to a civilized country."

Nonetheless, Christopher said the United States does not intend at present to invoke passport restrictions to bar American athletes and spectators from traveling to Moscow. But he said that may be an alternative for the future.

F. Donald Miller, executive director of the USOC, made clear that in its unanimous vote Saturday the USOC did not call for boycotting the Olympics outright.

He said most of the world's Olympic committees oppose a boycott if the Olympics are proceeding in Moscow.

It is these committees in 140 countries around the world which will ultimately decide whether to send athletes to Moscow or boycott the games. Thus far not one of them has said it will withdraw.

Several senators testified on the Olympics issue but only one of them, Senator Ted Stevens of Alaska, the acting Senate Republican leader, opposed the idea of an Olympics boycott if an alternative site is not selected.

He said a decision on whether to participate should be left to individual American athletes.

Saudis face Koreans

RIYADH, Jan. 29 (SPA) — The Saudi Arabian national soccer team will play against a visiting Korean team for the third time here Wednesday.

Because a few of the players are unwell and will not be able to play, the national team coaches, who are Brazilians, are asking some of the Hail players to join the team.

Good Morning

By Jihad Khazen

Words in the same language can mean different things. Some foreign words have entered the Arabic language, but have lost their original meaning as they did so. Similarly, Arabic words and expressions take on different meanings in different parts of the Arab world.

A few months ago, a British journalist came to visit. He had just spent a month in Beirut on an assignment, and I asked him for his personal impressions. He told the story of how, going down the hotel lounge, he saw a respectable looking lady sitting by herself. He looked, she looked; he smiled, she smiled. He went over to introduce himself.

The lady was welcoming. They sat there talking and he asked her what she does for a living. "I am an *artiste*," she said. The journalist was most impressed. "What kind of an artist?" he inquired. "Oh, just an *artiste*," was the modest reply. The man didn't catch on. He persisted. Does she paint, sculpt, play the piano, sing, dance, write poetry, novels... "No, no," she kept saying. "Just an *artiste*." Finally, the penny dropped...

Similarly, and in the same hotel, a man introduced himself to him as "connected with public relations." My friend started to ask "for whom — a company, a government?" but he was experienced by then. He "made his excuses and left."

Within the Arab world, expressions can confuse by their different meanings in different parts. Beware of asking an Iraqi *Mahsout*? which anywhere else mean simply "are you all right?" Far far from meaning "happy" it means "beaten up." Or, where in Lebanon "to take a *Qalam*" is simply take up the pen, preliminary perhaps for writing to ask if a friend is *mabsout*, in Egypt it means to receive a slap on the face.

The Arabic language does its best to confuse the issue further. In its classical form, there is a usage in which the opposites are given one name — or a thing is called by its opposite. Thus *mawla* means both master and slave; and *salam* — one who is quite healthy — is also "one who has been bitten (usually by a snake or a scorpion)."

But the English language at present — English English, that is — appears to make for the same confusion. The term "industrial action" for example, is now used when you want to say strike — i.e., industrial inaction.

Translated from Ashraf Al Awasat

25 persons die in bid to seize Salvador town

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador, Jan. 29 (AP) — At least 25 persons were killed when leftists allegedly attempted to take over a small town near here, military authorities have said.

A soldier and a member of the national guard were also killed, authorities said.

A communique from the army press said about 100 armed guerrillas tried to take over the town of Coatepeque 55 km west of the capital. The communique said the attackers identified themselves as members of the Popular Liberation Forces-Farabundo Mari (ELF). One of several leftist guerrilla groups attempting to overthrow the government.

According to the communique, the two soldiers died during a shootout with the guerrillas who had tried to escape but were cut off by troops.

The military report said residents of the town reported seeing people dressed in olive drab uniforms wearing black and red arm-bands with the ELF insignia enter the town Saturday morning.

The report said the guerrillas captured the mayor and local magistrate and put them on trial when authorities intervened.

Earlier reports said 18 bodies lay on the road after the shootout and mentioned an undetermined number of wounded. Later reports said others had died, bringing the total to 25.

Military authorities also reported Monday that they had carried out "counterinsurgency activities" Sunday night and early Monday near the town of Santa Ana, 65 km west of here. There were no reports of casualties.

Spokesmen for the Popular Revolutionary Bloc (BPR), the largest peasant-labor group opposing the present military-civilian government called the deaths over the weekend "a massacre of defenseless people."

The BPR members said most of the victims were BPR members on their way from Santa Ana to San Salvador to participate in a political demonstration. He said they were activists, not guerrillas.

The military officials in charge of counterinsurgency operations Monday exhibited a cache of weapons from the guerrillas, including Uzi machine guns, sawed-off shotguns, automatic pistols and incendiary bombs.